"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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OIL TRUST DIVIDING ALL OF ITS STOCKS

Six Thousand Holders Are to Get a Proportionate Interest in Thirty-Odd Companies.

STANDARD WON'T PASS OUT

It Is to Remain in Business Running Its Refineries—Its Property Said to Be Worth Its Present Capital.

In [illegible] compliance with the decree of the United States Supreme Court affirming the decision of the lower court, which declared the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey a combination in restraint of trade, the "Oil Trust" has notified its stockholders that they will receive from the New Jersey company their pro rata of its holdings of the stocks of the thirty-three subsidiaries which were made defendants in the Attorney General's suit to dissolve the trust.

The information is conveyed of the comparative value of the thirty-three properties thus split up, or of their earning power, and the shareholders in the brief announcement naming the date of probable distribution and the companies involved offer no help in the adjustment of fractional shares such as is usually extended by big corporations on the occasion of additional stock issues. Holders of small lots of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey stock are thus left with several fractional interests in the stocks of various companies of whose earning power or assets they have no definite knowledge.

In apology for this chaotic condition, a high official of the company said yesterday that the company had no choice but to follow the court's order.

"We would naturally wish to do everything possible to simplify matters for the stockholders," said he, "but there was no choice but to split up the companies within the time limits set by the court. If there is confusion, it is nothing beyond what the court had before it."

Standard Stays in Business.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the $100,000,000 corporation which was the successor of the original Standard Oil Trust, and which is the holding company through which John D. Rockefeller and his associates controlled the oil industry in a way which the courts have held to be monopolistic, will continue its existence.

Besides being the holding company for some forty-three oil and gas companies, it holds outright large refineries at Bayonne, at Baltimore, and at Parkersburg, West Va. These properties will continue to be operated by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey as a manufacturing company. "They are worth," a Standard Oil official said yesterday, "the company's full capitalization." Thus, in addition to receiving their pro rata shares of the thirty-three companies which were co-defendants with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in the Government suit, the shareholders of the New Jersey company will retain and participate in the earnings of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey both as a manufacturing concern and as the owner of some eight companies.

The Supreme Court handed down its decision on May 15. It affirmed the finding of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, which ordered the dissolution of the company, but modified it to the extent of allowing more time for the carrying out of the decree. The lower court filed its new decree giving the company until Dec. 21. It was July 20, but that the officials at 26 Broadway had fully prepared in advance for the contingency of an earlier dissolution is evidenced by the fact that the circular to stockholders given out yesterday is dated July 28. This circular reads:

Circular to Stockholders.

Standard Oil Company (of New Jersey.)
26 Broadway,
New York, July 28, 1911.

To the Stockholders of the Standard Oil Company (of New Jersey):

In obedience to the final decree in the case of the United States against the Standard Oil Company (of New Jersey) and others, entered this company to distribute, or cause to be distributed, ratably to its stockholders, the shares of stock of the following corporations, which it owns directly or through its ownership of stock of the National Transit Company, to wit: Anglo-American Oil Company, Limited; the Atlantic Refining Company, Borne-Scrymser Company, the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, Borough Manufacturing Company, Continental Oil Company, Continental Company, the Crescent Pipe Line Company, Cumberland Pipe Line Company, Forest Oil Company, the Eureka Pipe Line Company, Galena-Signal Oil Company, Indiana Pipe Line Company, National Transit Company, Northern Pipe Line Company, Oil City Boiler Company, the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, the Solar Refining Company, South Penn Oil Company, South Pipe Line Company, Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Lines, Standard Oil Company (California,) Standard Oil Company (Indiana,) the Standard Oil Company, (Kansas,) Standard Oil Company (Kentucky,) Standard Oil Company (Nebraska,) Standard Oil Company of New York, the Standard Oil Company, Swan & Finch Company, Union Pipe Line Company, Vacuum Oil Company, Washington Oil Company, Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

Distribution will be made to the holders of the Standard Oil Company (of New Jersey) of record on the last day of September, 1911, and, for that purpose, the transfer books of the company will be closed on the 31st day of August, 1911, at 3 o'clock P. M. and kept closed until the morning said stocks are ready for distribution, which it is expected will be on or about Oct. 2, 1911.

Certificates for the date when said stocks are ready to be distributed and of the reopening of the transfer books will be duly given.

Very truly yours,
H. C. FOLGER, Jr., Secretary.

Wall Street Expected It.

Wall Street was not surprised at the decision of the Standard Oil Company officially comply with the decree of the court.

There has been no secret made of the company's intention at 26 Broadway, but it was expected that some way would be found, possibly through an adjustment of the valuations of the various subsidiaries on the basis on assets or earning power by which the endless confusion of fractional shares might be avoided. Many Standard Oil shareholders have given up in the problem of putting value on the fractional shares which they will receive in December, when certificates of the Standard Oil Company are issued. No reports, and no figures of earnings or of assets are in the usual books of reference. Distribution works out on the par value of the stocks of the companies as cited in the Government suit. The holder of a single share of Standard Oil stock will receive allotments of stock as little as seven and one-hundredths of a cent, in payment of allotment of any single share of the stock of the Standard Oil Company, of whose entire stock is held by the New Jersey corporation, thus giving each holder an allotment of $25.45 in par value of the Standard Oil Company and the thirty-three companies whose

Continued on Page 2.

WON'T TAKE MAYOR'S MONEY.

Surgeons Will Take City Cash or Go Unpaid for Treating Him.

Among the twenty-one Legislative bills on which Mayor Gaynor held public hearings yesterday, was one providing for the payment of the medical bills of the surgeons who attended the Mayor after he was shot last Summer.

"These bills ought to be paid by the city as a matter of simple justice and dignity," said President Towne of the Merchants' Association, who appeared in favor of it. "I sincerely hope that no feeling of gentleness on your part will urge you to disapprove of the bill."

"So far as I am concerned," replied the Mayor, with a trace of emotion, "now that the matter has been brought up, I never asked that this bill be drawn."

Mr. Towne interrupted to say that care had been taken to draw it without the Mayor's knowledge.

"Now, I desire to say," resumed the Mayor, "in justice to the surgeons, that they have absolutely refused to render me a bill for their services, and they say they never will. And unless they are paid in this way, by the city, they never will be paid.

"I can say in justice to the eminent men that three times after I became convalescent I tried to get them to render me a bill, and each time they refused. So far as I know this has never been made public."

The Mayor also observed that the bill provides for the payment of surgeons' bills in the event of any similar accident to any city employe.

$40,000 SUGAR THEFT.

Police Looking for Shipping Clerk of National Refinery at Yonkers.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of James H. Gore, chief shipping clerk of the National Sugar Refinery, of Yonkers. Gore has been missing from his home, 265 Riverdale Avenue, since last Thursday, when the management of the refinery discovered that for months barrels of sugar has been stolen from the shipping department.

An investigation showed that the barrels had been delivered to local wholesale grocers at greatly reduced prices. These dealers told the police that the sugar had been sold to them by Gore. As each barrel of sugar is valued at $18 and more than 2,000 barrels have not been accounted for, the loss aggregates something like $40,000.

Gore was in the refinery's employ for more than twelve years, and was one of its most trusted workers. He is married, and is the father of two children. The police of Brooklyn and Baltimore, where Gore has friends, and used to live, have been asked to look for him.

DELAWARE STEAMER BEACHED

Hole Stove in Her Hull by Hidden Obstruction—Passengers All Get Ashore.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 31.—With a large piece ripped from her hull by striking some submerged object, supposed to be an old anchor, the steamer Burlington, plying between this city and Philadelphia, was beached two miles below here late this afternoon and her two hundred and fifty passengers taken ashore on mud scows.

The Burlington, which did service in the civil war as a dispatch boat, was remodeled in 1895 and placed in service on the river here. It left Philadelphia at 1 o'clock this afternoon and had passed Bordentown, when it was put over near the Pennsylvania shore where the Atlantic and Pacific Dredging Company is making a channel for the Government. Running into shallow water, the boat hit hard upon the hidden obstruction and a large hole was stove in her bottom. Water began pouring in the hold and Capt. Gray beached his boat on the Pennsylvania shore.

After the passengers had been taken off and the freight removed, the tug Reliance and the steamer Twilight went to the Burlington's assistance and brought the passengers and crew to this city. The passengers, women and children, who had come up the river for a pleasure trip and had planned to return on the 5 o'clock boat, were sent home by train.

BURGLARS HAD GONE.

Left West End Residence of W. H. Moffett Before Police Got There.

Policeman Paducco of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, while passing the house at 279 West End Avenue, last night, noticed a light burning on the second floor. As the house was boarded up and the family away for the Summer the policeman investigated. He found that the door to the basement had been jimmied.

Paducco blew his whistle and Sergt. Cashill and Patrolmen O'Farrell and Flynn responded. They went into the house, and found that it had apparently been ransacked by burglars. A lock was obtained for the door, which had been jimmied, and an attempt was made to communicate with William H. Moffett, the owner, who is at his country home.

The Moffett residence is a five-story marble front house. The residence of Charles M. Schwab on Riverside Drive is close by.

THIEF CHASE IN COLUMBIA.

Prof. Sherman Captures Youth, Who Is Accused of Taking His Wallet.

As Prof. Henry C. Sherman of the department of chemistry in Columbia University, returned about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to his office on the second floor of the Library Building, which he had quitted a few mments before to go in search of a book he observed a young man hurrying from the office. He seemed to be tucking something into his coat pocket, and at sight of the prisoner ran.

Prof. Sherman followed, calling for help, and several employes joined in the chase, which led through many rooms and corridors, until at last the young man was cornered. Looking him in an empty lecture room, Prof. Sherman returned to his office and found his wallet was gone. He accused the young man of the theft, and, according to the Professor, the youth said the wallet was behind a radiator in a room through which he had run. The Professor found it and called Detectives Cuyery and Kerr from the West 135th Street Station, who arrested the youth.

He said he was Frank Dischoff of the Calvert Hotel, 115th Street and Broadway. He said he was correspondent here for a Russian newspaper, and to the detectives denied that he had taken the wallet. He was locked up, however, charged with petty larceny, as Prof. Sherman said the wallet contained only notes papers worth about $10.

AN EXCHANGE'S FIRST CAR—Half a ton of Bicarbonate of Soda and Phosphate in half a barrel of water as refining, induces rental stock.

A NEW FIRE CHIEF TO BE NAMED TO-DAY

Name Kept a Secret Until the Formal Ceremony Begins at Headquarters.

KENLON IS THE FAVORITE

With Guerin as Second Choice—Sample Queries Show the Severe Examination Candidates Underwent.

Fire Commissioner Johnson will announce at 10:30 o'clock this morning the name of the man who is to succeed Edward F. Croker as Chief of the Fire Department. The announcement is to be part of a ceremony at Fire Headquarters, for which a large company has been invited to witness 108 promotions and appointments. The Municipal Civil Service Commission forwarded yesterday to Commissioner Johnson its certification of the three names that stood highest in the examination of ten deputy chiefs, which took place on July 10 and 11. By law the Fire Commissioner can select any one of these three names, but by order of Mayor Gaynor, whose policy with regard to the Police and Fire Departments has been emphatically stated more than once, he must select the first name on that list.

The identity of that name Commissioner Johnson wished to keep secret, for the purpose, he said, of lending importance and interest to the ceremonies this morning. Both he and Mr. Creelman declined flatly yesterday to give any hint, but in the gossip around Fire Headquarters and around City Hall it was repeatedly predicted that Croker would be succeeded either by Acting Chief Kenlon or by Deputy Chief William Guerin, and the odds were in favor of Kenlon.

Both these men stand high in the estimation of the department, and many based their predictions on the belief that Kenlon and Guerin had the sort of training that would enable them to stand up well in a written examination. Both have distinguished themselves by the exceptional ability they have shown in writing their reports, and it was thought from the beginning that they would find it easier than their associates to put down on paper what they know of the science of fire fighting. They are the youngest deputies in the department in point of service, but Guerin has an advantage over Kenlon of 2.25 per cent. in the matter of seniority.

It was rumored last night that if this morning's announcement should show a certain candidate to have been successful a taxpayers' suit would be instituted immediately in behalf of at least one of the disappointed candidates, and possibly in behalf of several of them. This suit, it was explained, would voice suspicions of improper influence and general dissatisfaction with the manner in which the competition was conducted. Mr. Creelman denied with vigor that the certified list had been withheld from publication so that the appointment might be actually made before any injunction proceedings could be started.

The appointment to-day will bear the impress of ex-Commissioner Waldo's theory of what a fire chief should know and be. When the examination papers were first discussed Waldo laid before Mr. Creelman the phases of fire fighting on which he wanted the deputy chiefs sounded as to their knowledge. Waldo was a firm convert to the theory that a fire chief should have good administrative ability, wide technical knowledge, and strategy, which he considered more important than bravery in a chief. In accordance with this idea the examination papers were drawn up in such a way as to test severely the technical knowledge of the deputy chiefs, and while it would be impossible by a written examination to determine what powers of command over men a candidate might have, an attempt was made to give the candidates a chance to demonstrate his powers as a fire fighting strategist.

In the examination papers the greater space and the greater weight was given to the questions of administration. Croker became chief without competition, so that this was the first competitive examination ever held, and yesterday, thinking that the public might be interested to know just what a chief is expected to know, President Creelman distributed copies of the questions asked.

The very first was something of a poser. It read:

> You are at a second alarm fire at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. (Station 435;) a first alarm is pulled for Station 418, followed immediately by a fourth alarm. You respond and find a fire in the lumber yard shown on sketch; a high wind is blowing in the direction shown on the map, the lumber yard is completely involved, and the fire has entered the third and fourth floors of the building to the east, where it is burning fiercely and beyond control of the apparatus on hand. This is an eight-story, basement and sub-basement, semi-fireproof building, used as a piano factory; it has fire escapes on the north and south; it is provided with a standpipe and a complete system of automatic sprinklers on all floors; elevator wells are not inclosed. State what commands you would give, in their order, and what additional alarms you would send in, using the accompanying map and assignment cards as a guide, and indicate on the map the location of the engine of each company, and state what use would be made of other apparatus and what lines would be laid, giving length to what they would connect, size of nozzles used, and approximate pressures at pumps. State in what way you would keep in touch with the first fire.

Here are a few of the other questions asked of the candidates:

(a) What are the most important points to be considered in the location and equipment of fire stations?

(b) As Chief of Department, what would you recommend as the needed improvements or lessen the danger of serious fires spreading in congested mercantile districts and in frame residential districts? Give reasons.

(c) What would you recommend to prevent the loss of life in such fires as the Asch Building?

(d) In what way could the usefulness of the water tower be increased?

(e) How near to the building should a water tower be placed to do effective work on the upper floors of a building being [illegible] tower extended 90 feet, using [illegible] nozzle and fed by two second-size lines through four lines of two-and-a-half hose, each 500 feet long? What would be carried on the engine, approximately what discharges would be [illegible] or explosion in Fire Department [illegible] the fire stream has been [illegible] Department what action [illegible] to cross the city [illegible] at present connected [illegible] a fire from [illegible]

Here are a few of the other questions asked of the candidates:

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(b) As Chief of Department, what would you recommend as the needed improvements or lessen the danger of serious fires spreading in congested mercantile districts and in frame residential districts? Give reasons.

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ARE OUR CITIES ARCHITECTURALLY MAD?

Ernest Flagg, the noted architect, says in taste we are "veritable barbarians." Many of our great buildings are "monuments to uselessness." Read it in

Next Sunday's Times.

PASSENGERS PUT OFF DISABLED RIVER BOAT

The Frank Jones Unloads 500 Bound for Albany at the 129th Street Pier.

MANY ARE WITHOUT MONEY

Prepare to Sleep on Pier After Vainly Trying to Get Their Fares Refunded —Trouble Aboard Before Leaving.

Some 500 passengers who had boarded the steamboat Frank Jones of the Capital City Line to Albany at the piers at West Tenth and West 129th Streets last evening were put ashore at 129th Street, after the boat had become disabled in the Hudson off Fort Washington Point. There threatened for a time to be trouble on board, for many of the passengers refused to leave, and it was not until 10 o'clock that Capt. Henry Lauchs was able to put out for the Tenth Street pier to lay up for repairs. A broken circulating pump was the trouble.

It was an angry lot of passengers who were asked to leave the steamboat at the 129th Street pier. Capt. Lauchs had his crew go about among them explaining that the vessel could not continue on her way, but that made no difference to most of those who had paid the fares to Albany.

"Don't get off. Make 'em take us there some way," was the shout raised in various quarters, and for a time the last one of the passengers seemed inclined to obey this mandate. Capt. Lauchs went among them, but they laughed at his pleadings, and finally he went ashore and asked Policeman Kusick of the West 125th Street Station, who was stationed on the pier, if he wouldn't drive the passengers off. Kusick declared that he had no authority to go aboard, and Capt. Lauchs returned, to be laughed at by the victorious passengers.

Finally, however, a middle-aged man, carrying a baby on each arm, walked down the gangplank. The rest of the passengers hooted, but the babies were too much for the lone man, and he hurried off the pier. Then a woman or two followed, and presently the passengers began to surrender and leave. It was not until 10 o'clock, however, that the last one left the boat.

Indignation meetings were organized immediately on the pier, for the passengers asserted that no attempt had been made to refund their fare. Instead, they said, they had been told that their tickets would be recognized this evening, when, it is expected, the Frank Jones will be able to sail.

"It won't do me any good," complained an old man, who was making preparations to sleep on the pier. "I came down here on business and expected to be back to-morrow morning. When I paid my fare I had just 25 cents left. I'd like to know how I can get a place to sleep and food to eat all day to-morrow while I'm waiting for that boat to be repaired. Besides, if I don't reach Albany to-morrow morning I'll probably lose my job."

He sat down on a bench looking as if, had he been a woman, he would have given way to tears. It was evident that he feared losing his job, but it was equally evident that with only a quarter in his pocket he felt himself helpless.

A woman complained bitterly. She had to leave Albany on a Western train at 1 o'clock this afternoon, she said. She was well supplied with money and said that she would go on to Albany by train. In the hold of the Frank Jones, however, was her baggage, and she said Capt. Lauchs had told her it was impossible to get this out so that it could go to Albany with her. She finally left the pier declaring that she didn't know what she should do.

Many, however, stuck to the pier explaining to any one who asked them that they had no money to pay for lodgings and must stay on the pier until some boat took them away.

The accident which disabled the Frank Jones occurred soon after the boat left the 129th Street pier at 6:30 o'clock. She was in midstream when her engines stopped and she began to drift back on the tide. The People's liner Adirondack passed, but seeing she was in no danger the Adirondack's Captain refused to take off her passengers, declaring that he was heavily laden himself.

Capt. Lauchs got one of his engines working sufficiently to give his craft steerage way and then went back down the river. The Rosedale and Grand Republic were discharging crowds of passengers from Coney Island when the Frank Jones reached the 129th Street pier, so the Frank Jones anchored in the stream and waited for them to leave. All the while the passengers were becoming more and more angry, and before they had been persuaded to go ashore several other boats had been held up in midstream waiting to use the pier.

HARMON AVOIDS BRYAN.

Declines Invitation of Ohio Club Whose Guest Nebraskan Will Be.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 31.—Gov. Harmon to-day declined an invitation to attend the annual outing of the Jefferson Club, Aug. 4, at which William Jennings Bryan will be the guest of honor. There is a suspicion that Bryan was invited for the purpose of embarrassing the Governor.

Gov. Woodrow Wilson was also invited, but declined on account of a previous engagement. Gov. Harmon's friends say he declined to avoid meeting face to face in his own State Capitol the man who has openly declared war upon him as a Presidential candidate.

The Jefferson Club is the insurgent Democratic organization of Franklin County bitterly opposing the regulars headed by State Committeeman James Kilbourne, the Governor's Presidential political friend and adviser. If Bryan fulfils the anticipations of his Spanish friends here he will toss from close range another bomb at the Harmon Presidential boom.

AGAINST POLITICAL BANNERS.

Mayor Determined to Have No Transparencies Stretched Across Streets.

Mayor Gaynor notified the Aldermen of [illegible] to having political and other [illegible]

SENATE DEMOCRATS AGREE ON FREE LIST

To Press the House Bill To-day, Though Bailey, Changing Front, May Lead a Bolt.

UNDERWOOD FIRM ON WOOL

La Follette Also Refuses to Compromise Further—Cotton Bill May Be Blocked in Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Senate Democrats in session to-night, after a stormy session this morning, adopted a resolution mapping out a plan that seems to promise the enactment to-morrow of a Free List bill substantially the same as that already passed by the Democratic House, though they admit that in the end a vote or two may still be lacking. It is possible that a few Democrats, headed by Mr. Bailey, may bolt on the first vote, and it is a question on the second try whether the six insurgents who are needed and who are counted on by the Democrats will all come to the mark. But the party to-morrow will present a practically solid front. The first stage of the programme is for the Democrats to vote down all amendments to the House bill.

Before the conference broke up to-night Mr. Bailey and most of his faction had left, and though there was no open rupture the intimation was that Mr. Bailey himself would offer his amendment, which has the support of the progressive Republicans, eliminating from the Free List bill flour products and meats, though these are the very items for which Mr. Bailey and the insurgents contended when there was hope of blocking the Reciprocity bill.

The Democrats have no doubt of their ability to defeat the amendment unless the regular Republicans complicate the situation by voting for it. Then the vote will come on the final passage of the bill, and there is a chance—though admittedly a very slim one—that the bill will pass. If it fails, the motion to reconsider will be made, and Mr. Kern of Indiana, who stood with Senators O'Gorman, Johnson, and Martine to-night for the support of the Bacon resolution sustaining the unamended House bill, will offer a compromise substitute.

This substitute will embody the House bill, with the single exception that to the paragraphs relating to meats and flour will be attached a provision saying that they shall go into effect only when the products in question come from countries admitting free from the United States corn, wheat, hay, hogs, and meat. This compromise, which is of Democratic authorship, is expected to catch the insurgents who failed to vote for the original bill, though obviously the minority leaders are not sure of their allies, the insurgents.

The truth of the matter is that the Senate Democrats are very tired of their alliance with the progressive Republicans. They have winced under criticism from the House on the course in regard to the Wool bill, and the hands of the Senators favoring a strictly Democratic policy without regard to the La Follette faction have been strengthened in consequence. The whole plan to-morrow, while involving the motion to reconsider used in the wool fight, is of Democratic origin, and leaves the bill substantially Democratic. The question will be put up squarely to the insurgents to join the Democrats or defeat the bill.

Morning Conference.

At the morning conference the Democratic Senators showed wide differences, and the meeting was a stormy one. The supporters of the House Free List bill unamended pointed out that to omit from that list meats and cereals would be to deprive it of its most essentially Democratic items. The insurgents, they argued, deserved absolutely no consideration on those paragraphs. The progressive Republicans fought the Canadian bill, because, while it put cattle and wheat on the free list, it left some protection on meat and flour, and now in turning completely around they have made plain the insincerity of their efforts toward tariff reduction.

This view of the situation was supported in a strong speech by Mr. Johnson of Maine, and Mr. Martine of New Jersey followed with the declaration that he would "never vote a tax upon meat and bread." Many Democrats were of this opinion. On the other side Mr. Bailey of Texas and Simmons of North Carolina—who had stood with the insurgents in their contention for the amendment of the Reciprocity bill by putting meats and flour on the free list—argued that their old position had no force when extended to apply to the world.

The progressives are reserving their amendments—once proposed to the Free List bill—for offering to the cotton schedule. Thus Mr. Cummins to-day withdrew his steel amendments, and, while Mr. Briatow spoke at length on his plan for revising the sugar schedule, he did not offer it as an amendment to the free list measure.

In withholding their amendments the insurgents are yielding to the insistence of the House Democrats that the Free List bill shall be essentially a Democratic measure when it goes to the President. But the insurgents were induced to yield the point only on their assumption that they would have occasion to offer their amendments to the Cotton bill. It is known, however, that the Underwood Cotton bill meets with little support among the Senate Democrats who believe it comes too near striking at their home industry. Two Democratic Senators to-day told Mr. Penrose that if the Underwood Cotton bill passed and the President should veto it—as he certainly would—the State of North Carolina, with its large cotton milling business, would go Republican next year in support of Mr. Taft.

Underwood's Firm Stand.

The situation in regard to the Wool bill, now pending before the House for action on the Senate amendments, is more confused than it was a day or two ago. Mr. Underwood shows no disposition to concede points in favor of the La Follette measure, accepted in compromise by the Senate Democrats, while Mr. La Follette shows no intention of relieving the situation by permitting the conferees to agree on splitting the difference between the two bills and fixing the duty on raw wool at about 25 per cent. He wants the bill that the President will surely veto to be known as the La Follette bill.

Mr. Underwood, however, is [illegible] with his position, and [illegible] has [illegible] to make [illegible] to [illegible] the nature of the report [illegible] stands on the Canadian schedule [illegible] Democratic [illegible] to this information, [illegible] to provide [illegible]

WOULD WED BY CABLE.

British Naval Officer Annoyed When He's Told It Is Impossible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—The Registrar of a Dorsetshire town has received a letter from a naval officer at Gibraltar in the following terms:

"I should be glad if you would tell me the best means of being married by cable. What will it cost? Will it be necessary to have a minister and a Registrar at both ends? Of course, I should have witnesses at both ends."

A reply was sent to the effect that the proposal was impossible, but the would-be bridegroom has just written again, expressing his surprise at the inconvenience he is put to "just to get married."

WORLD GIRDLER IN JAPAN.

Man Trying to Go Round Earth in 39 Days Reaches Yokohama.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 31.—Jager Schmidt of the new Paris illustrated daily, Excelsior, who set out on July 17 to try to put a girdle about the earth in thirty-nine days, reached Yokohama at 9. A. M. to-day on schedule time, after having lost three-quarters of an hour at Tsugura.

Thanks to the courtesy of the British Consul at Tsugura, he was able to make up the lost time to-night. He was entertained at Yokohama by members of the Japanese press.

GATES IS NO WORSE.

Physicians Allow a Faint Hope That He May Recover.

PARIS, July 31.—The condition of John W. Gates to-night was very serious. He was semi-conscious most of the time. His physicians say that the pneumonia which has attacked both lungs did not increase during the day.

This was a good sign, they declared, and added that if the lungs began to clear up to-morrow there may be hope, although a very faint one, for Mr. Gates's recovery. The patient's heart continues satisfactory nd his general strength keeps fairly good.

OWE PLAY LOT TO CARNEGIE.

Playground Association Opens a Centre on Property He Loaned.

The Parks and Playgrounds Association of New York City opened yesterday its fifteenth vacant lot playground on a plot loaned by Andrew Carnegie. This playground is on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street, and is equipped with swings, sand boxes, teeter boards, slides, basket ball court, and other equipment.

The opening was not advertised, but there were 200 children on hand when it was opened. The children came from the section immediately east. The association sends play leaders into the tenement sections, organizes the children into guilds and takes them to the ground. Two leaders are in charge at the ground. The association is supported by voluntary contributions.

BANK ROBBER KILLED.

Posse from Harlem, Mont., Pursues His Two Companions—Loot Recovered.

HARLEM, Mont., July 31.—Three masked men robbed the First National Bank of Harlem to-day, but the man who carried the booty was killed and the money recovered. The two other bandits escaped. Armed men are in pursuit.

The three men reached the bank shortly before noon. As they entered two of them with revolvers covered the cashier and his assistant, the only persons in the bank. The third went behind the counter and filled a sack with $10,000 in gold and other money.

Persons outside the bank noticed nothing wrong until one of the robbers, evidently nervous, accidentally fired a revolver. This brought Marshal Taswell to the back door of the bank. As he entered one of the robbers fired at him. Taswell fired, killing the man who was just going out with the money. The other two ran from the building, mounted their horses, and rode off at full speed.

A place near Harlem was formerly the rendezvous of the Curry robbers, and it is conjectured these men were part of the old gang.

BOLD BOARDWALK THIEF.

Snatches Circlet of Diamonds from Woman's Neck at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 31.—A young man stepped from the entrance of the Hotel Traymore shortly before 11 o'clock last night and snatched a circlet of diamonds from the neck of Mrs. C. Scarlet of Baltimore as she was about to enter the hotel after a stroll on the Boardwalk. The thief sprang down the steps across Illinois Avenue, back of the Hotel Windsor, and toward the beach, where he was quickly lost in the crowd.

Detectives have a good description of the man.

FOR A FIREPROOF FIRE HALL.

Aldermen Appropriate $80,000 for a Building in Central Park.

The Aldermen approved yesterday an appropriation of $80,000 for fire alarm headquarters, in a fireproof building, in Central Park. Alderman Dowling explained that the Fire Commissioner wanted the system separated from other buildings, so that there would be no danger of its destruction by fire. It would save this city from a fate similar to that suffered by Chicago, where the fire system had been wiped out, he said.

The new fire alarm building will be built on the transverse road, on a site formerly occupied by the police stables. The present system and operators in Fire Headquarters, in Pell Street, off Mott Street, will be moved when the new building is ready.

CHICAGO RUN BY COMMISSION

[illegible] the absence of Mayor Harrison [illegible] mmission at Huron Mountain, [illegible] Foster Thomas, Commissioner of [illegible] Clarke McKean, Corporation Counsel [illegible] and Commissioner [illegible] represent the Mayor in the [illegible] emergency in the municipal [illegible] they have no authority [illegible] in such event [illegible] by the Mayor [illegible] are virtually running the [illegible] ment.

SUBWAY DIRT FLIES AT LAST

Gaynor, in Huff, Stays Away, and Prendergast Attacks Him as Recalcitrant.

TALKS OF NEED OF RECALL

This Great Work Must Not Be Stopped by Any One, City Officials Tell 10,000 Persons.

CROWD OVERRUNS THE POLICE

First Spadeful of Earth Goes Into a Hat—Willcox Explains Why Mayor Didn't Get His Invitation on Time.

Subway digging on the new Lexington Avenue line of the comprehensive system awarded by the Board of Estimate to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was begun yesterday morning at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, in the presence of 10,000 persons. The first spadeful of earth was turned by Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission after Frank Bradley of the Bradley Contracting Company had cut out a little square of asphalt, and by next time a very respectable-sized hole represented the first day's work on the new undertaking.

The city officials most immediately concerned in the work—Chairman Willcox, Borough President McAneny, and Controller Prendergast—further commemorated the event by a round of speechmaking, in the course of which all of them expressed the determination of the city administration and the Public Service Commission to see the plan adopted by a majority of the Board of Estimate through to a conclusion. The Controller pointedly referred to the opposition of Mayor Gaynor to the course his colleagues have adopted, and suggested possible consequences in these words:

"Not because of factious mischievousness or because of any bitter personal disappointment is any official, the highest or the lowest, going to prevent the consummation of this splendid plan, behind which the people of the City of New York stand. Throughout the length and breadth of the land to-day there goes up a cry that public officials shall execute, as far their consciences will permit, the will of the electorate. The thing that has given rise, materiality, and justification to what in the principles of city government is called the recall is that public officials have been found wanting in their devotion to the desires of the people of the community.

"And I say this, and advisedly, that while I would deprecate the introduction of that principle into our Government, still if in order to bring about the consummation of great public improvements, if in order to secure that representative Government that the people desire and deserve, it should be necessary to institute the recall in New York, in order to bring recalcitrant officials to their knees, the recall should be introduced."

Gaynor an Absentee.

Mayor Gaynor was the notable absentee. Arriving at his office in the City Hall after his automobile trip through the Berkshires over the week-end, he let it be understood that the finding of a card of invitation on his desk, along with what he termed a letter of apology, was his first notification that the actual digging would begin yesterday. When this circumstance was reported to Chairman Willcox he immediately expressed regret that the Mayor was not reached, and then told of the efforts to reach Mayor Gaynor with invitations, formal and informal, ever since last Thursday. Mr. Willcox said:

"Last Thursday afternoon I inquired for Mayor Gaynor on leaving Mr. McAneny's office, in the City Hall, and found that he had left for the day. On Friday, when the invitations for the opening ceremonies were sent out, I had one sent by a messenger to the Mayor's house, at 20 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, but the messenger returned with word that the house was closed. I then asked the Mayor's secretary, Mr. Adamson, where the Mayor could be found, and, being unable to obtain any information, I mailed by special delivery a letter, which is now made public by me, to the Mayor's office at the City Hall, to his house in Brooklyn, and to his country place at St. James.

"On Saturday morning I came in to the city and inquired of Mr. Adamson again if he knew where the Mayor could be reached, as I would be glad to send a messenger with another letter to intercept him on the automobile tour referred to in dispatches in the morning papers. Mr. Adamson could not enlighten me. Finally, this morning I made a final effort to reach him at his office in the City Hall before the exercises, but was unsuccessful. I do not know what further efforts could have been made."

The letter given out by Chairman Willcox was as follows:

July 26, 1911.

My Dear Mayor Gaynor: I tried to see you yesterday afternoon, but you had gone from the office, and I am now writing to say that the contractor will break ground on one of the sections of the Lexington Avenue subway, which was recently awarded by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, on Monday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

We have not tried to make any formal arrangements for the breaking of ground, and have not sent out any cards until to-day. I am writing to ask if you cannot be present to take part in what is done and say a few words at that time. Sincerely yours,

W. R. WILLCOX.

To the Hon. William J. Gaynor, City Hall, New York.

Crowds Gathers Early.

Crowds began to gather early yesterday morning at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. At least 2,000 persons had gathered at 8:30 when representatives of the Bradley Contracting Company arrived to make the preliminary arrangements. As the morning wore on souvenir hunters and subway enthusiasts began to sift in from all sides, and every

order[illegible] with his silver spade, and the [illegible] made an energetic but perfectly [illegible] attempt to clear a space for [illegible] work.

There were not men enough to attack the crowd from the back and thin them out systematically, according to the system familiar in many skillful operations of New York police, and the best the little hardful of officers, now augmented by eight or ten more from the Sixty-seventh Street Station could do was to throw themselves against the roped-in mass and shoo off the newspaper photographers.

Of course the walls of the Presbyterian Hospital were unyielding, and the crowd that filled the sidewalk for the entire block was too big and to dense to make the crowding on the front force out the people at either end. It was like squeezing a rubber ball, and as the pressure from semi-crushed humanity behind forced the fore ranks back again on the policemen the crowd surged over the ropes and immersed the little party of officials who were preparing to dig.

Chairman Willcox had succeeded in getting up one spadeful of earth, and as Supt. McManus of the Bradley concern was lost somewhere for the moment with his glass jar, the official receptacle, Secretary Travis Whitney of the commission volunteered his panama hat, thus carrying out the precedent set at the digging of the Interborough Subway when "Col." Mike Padden, then charged with the custody of Mayor Van Wyck's silk hat, offered that as the receptacle of the first spadeful of dirt.

The general mix-up lasted several minutes, and it looked for a time as if there would be a riot, for while the crowd was good-natured, the means to which the police were obliged to resort was anything but gentle. Several women fainted and had to be carried out of the crowd before comparative order was restored and Mr. Willcox was able to deposit a spadeful of dirt in the glass jar.

Then came another rush—this time of souvenir hunters, and if the Chairman had not beaten a speedy retreat it would have been doubtful if he could have made his speech without a change of raiment. As it was the big teams of the Bradley Company, which had paraded earlier in the day, edged in and broke up the crowd somewhat, and the Chairman of the commission, with the other interested officials, made their way to the stand. The police breathed easier and let the street be packed from curb to curb while the speaking was going on.

Before the dirt was raised Acting Chief Engineer Craven of the commission had given the necessary permits to Frank Bradley for beginning the work, with appropriate remarks.

The first set speech was that of Mr. Willcox, who, after reviewing the traction negotiations down to the submission of the McAneny report, said:

"Soon after the submission of the conferees' report the Interborough Company withdrew its offer on Dec. 5, alleging as one of the reasons for so doing the contemplated introduction of a competing line in lower Broadway. Subsequent negotiations between the conferrees and the Interborough Company took place, and as a result, though the recommendation as to lines to be operated by the Interborough Company remained the same as in the original report, the terms under which such operation was to be carried out were changed. The conferees had in view the desirability of extending, under a logical plan, the lines now under lease by the Interborough Company. Their recommendations, however, were rejected by a decisive vote in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. In my judgment the completion of our present Subway system in a comprehensive way, under terms which would bring not only the new lines but the existing Subway more directly under the control of the city, was an opportunity which should not have been lost.

"The next step to be taken, and the one which ought to be taken, was to follow the procedure which had been adopted by the unanimous vote of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It is hard to conceive how any one familiar with the situation could ask for more delay or more parleying after the months which have been spent in negotiation. Desirable as it is to make the greatest possible use of the facilities offered by existing rapid transit lines already serving the city, it is no less important that if terms acceptable cannot be arranged the city must proceed to build regardless of the existing companies.

"At this time I do not care to discuss the details of terms of operation concerning which so much has been written and said. It is proper, however, to say that the terms for operation submitted by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company have been approved by the vote of every member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which is the financial body of the city, so that the city is sure of receiving an offer for the operation of these subways which has been approved by those who control the finances of the city.

"The only operating terms which have been suggested by any company for the subways which we are now about to build contain no proposition which has not received the support of every member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The general scheme of rapid transit construction having now been accepted, I want to assure the people of this city that the work here begun today will be continued with all vigor by the Public Service Commission until the entire system is completed, provided the city authorities will furnish the means necessary to prosecute the work."

The next speaker was Borough President McAneny, who said:

"This will stand as a day of rejoicing in the City of New York. The great work here consummated will be pressed unceasingly until every line embraced in the comprehensive plan that has been adopted will have been redeemed. We are not only inaugurating to-day the physical labor incident to the construction of a new subway system, but we are about to establish in the contracts that shall be let for operation of that system a new standard and principle, a principle that will give to the city absolute and real control of its own transportation system for all time to come, and that is one thing upon which the city is to be congratulated.

"I have now that word to say and to add this: that I believe that the Controller and myself are well warranted in congratulating the Public Service Commission in the name of the City of New York for this the completion of this stage of its labors. Few of those who have not been close to the real situation can judge of the infinite amount of preparatory work, of patient labor, that has been expended upon these great plans or of the patience that has been required in dealing with the constantly changing aspects of the situation. I wish to say, too, that in acting as it did in concert with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and in bringing that board into close association with this work, instead of an endless interchange of reports and resolutions the commission has performed a great service."

Controller Prendergast, besides the remarks already quoted, said in part:

"I shall not dissemble with the people of this city by concealing my belief that it would have been better in the final settlement of this question if the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had accepted its share in the allotment of lines that are to be constructed, but if proper terms could not be arranged, there was only one thing to do and that was to adopt the alternative plan suggested by the Conferrees' Committee and the Public Service Commission, and that was to go ahead and let the contract for which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had already agreed it would be willing to submit a bid. And one thing that should be borne right down deeply into your minds to-day is this: that every member of the Board of Estimate voted to approve the McAneny report and that that vote morally binds him to respect the conclusions of that report.

"Now let us go on with this splendid work. I was about to say that it was no one man's work, but let me qualify that statement by this remark, that, outside of the work of the Public Service Commission, which has been earnest and unfaltering and high-minded and patient, there is one man who deserves a great deal of credit for the consummation of this work, and that is the gentleman who has just addressed you, my distinguished friend, George McAneny, President of the Borough of Manhattan.

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, my friends, is going to see that this work is finished. The Board of Estimate is going to insist upon the fulfillment of the plans to which they have pledged themselves, and we believe that in [illegible] will have your support, and we will have it. We believe that in doing [illegible] accomplishing something that will redound to the glory of the City of New York, and what is more [illegible] that this municipality is [illegible] of any corporation, and in [illegible] be making a longer [illegible] progress than must [illegible] advance in [illegible] much brighter and there no other tariff legislation will prolong the session.

The President received to-day a long telegram from P. K. Gooding, President of the National Wool Growers' Association, protesting against what he terms "the ill-advised wool bill" recently passed by the Senate.

"I appeal to you, Mr. President," says the telegram, "in the name of nearly one million American wool growers who earnestly pray that you will allow no measure affecting the wool industry to become a law until all the facts as to the cost of producing [illegible] mitted to C[illegible]

"Do you think you have proved that?"

"I think I have; do you think so?"

"No, I don't," replied the New York member with a good deal of emphasis.

New Grenfell Schooner Sails To-day.

The two masted schooner George B. Cluett, carrying two auxiliary engines, will start from the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street this morning for St. Anthony's, Labrador, to carry supplies to Dr. [illegible]

SERVED IN SUBWAY SUIT.

Three Contentions of Illegality in the Bradley Contracts.

The complaint in the action begun by the Admiral Realty Company and three taxpayers, through the law firms of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall and Hays, Hershfield & Wolf, against the Public Service Commission, the Board of Estimate, and the Bradley Contracting Company to enjoin the digging of the Lexington Avenue subway under the contracts let to the Bradley Company, was served on the various defendants yesterday. At the same time Ralph Wolf of Hays, Hershfield & Wolf explained to newspaper men at their request some of the points upon which the plaintiffs rely.

The complaint is a voluminous document, reciting the history of the proceedings since the Triborough subway route was first laid out, and giving as exhibits the several reports and contracts which figure in the present situation. The specific points which the complaint raises against the execution of the Bradley contracts are, first, that a change was made in the substance of the contracts by attaching to them a waiver binding the contractor not to sue the city for loss due to a reduction in the size of the bore.

Although the contracts originally provided that the city might change any of the amounts of material and labor ordered on the unit price system, Controller Prendergast drew the waiver to make the city doubly safe in reducing the size of the subway bore. The litigants contend that this change necessitated under the law the resubmission of the contracts to the Corporation Counsel, and further assert that had the bids been taken on contracts conforming to the modified plans a saving of $2,000,000 to the city would have resulted on the work let to the Bradley Company.

An affidavit by Maurice Deutsch, an engineer, who says he has been practicing for six years and has been employed by the Astor estate, by Robert W. Goelet, and by Warren & Wetmore, is submitted as supporting evidence. On this point, also, Controller William A. Prendergast reported specifically to the Board of Estimate after his examination of the Lexington Avenue contracts. He said, among other things:

"The engineers of the Public Service Commission state that the reduction of the cross section of the portions to be built under the five contracts under consideration can hardly be expected to make any appreciable difference in the unit cost. They believe it will be more economical to award the contracts on the bids received last October, rather than to take a chance on readvertising. It is stated that probably all of the remaining ten sections will be readvertised. * * * By readvertising the city will get the benefit of any reduction in unit prices which may result from reduced hazard of deep trench work, reduced cost of underpinning buildings, and other easier conditions due to a raising of the grade and a smaller bore."

In other respects the complaint is based, primarily, upon two conditions. One of these is that the action of the Board of Estimate in voting the contracts in the absence of the Mayor was made illegal through the vote of Vice Chairman Bent of the Board of Aldermen, who sat in the place of President Mitchel of that board. The other is that the Lexington Avenue contracts are awarded in pursuance of and as a part of a plan to lend the credit of the city for the benefit of a private corporation, which plan is alleged to be represented in the proposed agreement to allow the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, as compensation for the use of its existing lines, a sum approximately equivalent to its present net earnings on its elevated lines and then to allow it the carrying charges on its new securities out of the earnings of the enlarged subway system, before the city takes out its bonded interest. This is alleged to be in violation of Article VIII. of the State Constitution.

MORE 5-CENT CONEY FARES.

Coney Island and Brooklyn Lines Will Also Try the Experiment.

The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad which operates the Smith Street, Franklin Avenue, and De Kalb Avenue lines, joined the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday in agreeing to institute an experimental five-cent fare to Coney Island from 6 to 9 o'clock in the morning and from Coney Island between 2:30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The agreement is made for the benefit of poor people at the suggestion of the Public Service Commission, the B. R. T. putting it into force on its elevated lines until Oct. 1, and the Coney Island and Brooklyn road instituting it on the surface cars until the same date.

SUGAR TESTED BY COMMITTEE

Members Like French Brand Best—Its Place In History.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Samples of sugar from Russia, France, and Germany were tested by members of the House Special Committee, which is investigating the Sugar Trust, this afternoon, and everybody liked the French sugar. Representative Madison of Kansas said it was as good as rock candy.

Truman G. Palmer of Chicago, Secretary of the Beet Sugar Association, who brought the samples from abroad, explained that American granulated sugar is really much better because it is finer grained.

"This sugar is good enough for me," said Chairman Hardwick, who let the sugar dissolve in his mouth.

"If you took that coarse French sugar home there would be a howl," said Mr. Madison.

Mr. Palmer gave the committee general figures on the world's production and prices of sugar.

Running back as far as Napoleon's time, Mr. Palmer recalled the French edict of 1811 requiring French farmers to plant 99,000 acres of beets because of the benefit of beet growing to the soil, but Chairman Hardwick said that Napoleon forced beet production because cane countries were blockaded against him. Mr. Palmer then suggested that Cato wrote a book 150 years before Christ that American farmers could make money to-day by following.

Chairman Hardwick announced that he was mistaken in his recent statement that the Havemeyer estate owned stock in the California-Hawaiian Sugar Company.

SENATE DEMOCRATS AGREE ON FREE LIST

Continued from Page 1.

question the insurgents do not find easy to answer, and they are manifestly worried as to Mr. Underwood's possible course.

The House Democrats feel that if their partisans in the Senate had not begun talking compromise the moment the House wool bill was received, the insurgents could have been driven to accept it unamended. They do not now intend to make the measure for which they criticise Democratic Senators, and it is safe to say that Mr. Underwood will insist on deep cuts in many of the rates proposed by Mr. La Follette.

Meanwhile the President is described by Senators who have seen him as in high good humor over the confusion of his enemies. He feels now that he can veto whatever bill comes to him from the insurgent hodge-podge without fear of stultifying himself. The bill he will receive will be largely Democratic, and he does not feel any compunction, as a Republican, in sticking to his first declaration in awaiting the tariff board reports.

Senator Penrose was among his callers to-day, and when the Senator returned to the Capitol he thought, in spite of his

WON'T RECOMMEND WICKERSHAM INQUIRY

House Committee Merely to Report Evidence Relating to Attorney General and Alaska.

DELEGATE'S FULL CHARGES IN

Says Guggenheim Syndicate Controls Alaska, but He Was Willing to Work for It for $15,000 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—In a long session of the House Judiciary Committee to-day Attorney General Wickersham faced his accuser, James B. Wickersham, the Delegate from Alaska, who charged him with shielding criminals, allowing the Government to be robbed by contractors and officials, failing to prosecute bribers and bribetakers, removing honest and capable officials because they were doing their duty, allowing Government witnesses to be tampered with without taking steps to punish those who did it, and wielding an influence in elections in Alaska that suggested conspiracy with the Guggenheim syndicate.

Both men were bitter and ugly in their speech toward each other, and the customary amenities of the committee room were laid aside early in the hearing. The Delegate occupied by far the greater part of the time, his speech being typewritten and covering ten different charges, which were set forth at great length with affidavits and photographs, letters, telegrams, and citations of evidence. The broad charge was that the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate owns every pass from the interior to the sea, owns all the railroads, owns all the copper, dominates the courts and the Government of the territory, has tried to control the elections, and has committed numerous crimes through its agents, who have been shielded from indictment and trial, according to Delegate Wickersham. Members of the Judiciary Committee frequently called upon him to prove statements he made, and in some cases challenged the efficiency of his proof.

Attorney General Wickersham declared that the Alaskan delegates' charges called for vigorous denial from the Government officials.

"If I has seen fit to make charges against me which it was his duty to prove before this committee, if he could do so," said the Attorney General, "and I submit to the committee that he has not proved his statements."

After the session the committee decided that it had no power to do anything but report the evidence to the House. It will report early to-morrow Delegate Wickersham's resolution, calling on the Attorney General to furnish all the papers and data bearing on the alleged frauds in connection with Government coal contracts. The committee will not recommend, however, that the House investigate Delegate Wickersham's charges against Attorney General Wickersham.

It developed at the hearing that the delegate from Alaska had expressed a willingness to give his legal services to the Guggenheim interests in the Northwestern Commercial Company for a salary of $15,000 a year and the maintenance of office headquarters in Seattle.

Delegate Wickersham recited the conspiracy between D. H. Jarvis, the Treasurer and business manager of the Alaska Syndicate, and J. H. Bullock, the manager of the John J. Sesnon Company, in getting a contract with the War Department for coal for Forts Liscum and Davis at $28 a ton when the price was about $12 or $14 a ton, and the Sesnon Company paid to the Northwestern Commercial Company, which is a syndicate corporation, $6,700 as its share of the deal. These facts had been laid before the Attorney General, said the delegate, but no attention had been paid to them. The committee spent some time discussing what would be overt acts going to prove a continuance of the conspiracy and fraud and whether a prosecution would lie.

The second charge was that the Attorney General had been notified but had paid no attention to the extortion by United States Marshal Love from his deputies of a share of the $3 a day paid by the Government for the subsistence of Federal prisoners, and that Love had discharged certain deputies who had refused to pay what was demanded.

The third charge was the fact that there had been called to the attention of the Attorney General without action on his part the fact that E. C. Hawkins, the general manager of the Alaska syndicate, had directed that $3,000 be paid to R. J. Böryer at Valdes to be used in bribing the Grand Jury in the case of E. C. Hasey for shooting a laborer supposed to be in the employ of a railroad company which was a rival to the Alaska Syndicate's Copper River Road.

The fifth charge was that agents of the syndicate had tried to bribe Assistant District Attorney Barnhill by allowing him to get the appointment of United States District Attorney on the indorsement of Daniel Guggenheim of New York, and the Attorney General had ignored the facts in the matter.

The sixth charge was that the Alaska Syndicate had in 1908 voted against Delegate Wickersham 800 of their section hands who were not citizens of Alaska, but floaters, and the next year Attorney General Wickersham being himself in Alaska had said: "Quite a number of people told me that if I had kept my hands off that he would have been defeated," this meaning that the Attorney General warned the syndicate about voting their men and they did not dare to repeat them, but only voted them once.

The seventh charge dealt with the proof that Stephen Birch and Daniel Guggenheim got contracts with the Cunningham claimants, which was in violation of law, and the Attorney General although knowing all the facts had not prosecuted them, and when later it was known that all the thirty-three Cunningham claimants had committed fraud no indictments were found against them, although there were plenty of indictments of "little" men.

The eighth charge recited the use of money by agents of the Alaska Syndicate to influence United States witnesses at Juneau. This charge was supported by photographs of a letter from John A. Carson, one of the syndicate's agents, to D. H. Jarvis, another representative of the syndicate, relating the expenditures amounting to over $1,000 to entertain Government witnesses in the Hasy murder case.

The Attorney General explained this by saying it was for a number of witnesses that had been called and not needed, and they were entertained in the manner named.

The ninth charge was that the Attorney General had removed United States District Attorney Boyce and Marshal D. A. Sutherland when they were preparing to prosecute the criminals of the syndicate.

The Attorney General said of this that they were removed for reasons that could not be made public. Charges had been filed against the District Attorney, but to questions from members of the committee he replied that the President was the one who could answer. Delegate Wickersham said that the removal came when Lee Shackleford, one of the representatives of the syndicate, was in Washington working to get the District Attorney and Marshal removed.

The tenth and last charge was that from Gov. Clark down, including courts and United States Attorneys, the syndicate controlled the Government of Alaska.

The Attorney General did not attempt to reply to all the charges, but said broadly that the Delegate had charged nearly everybody in Alaska with some sort of crime.

The Attorney General frequently during the day interrupted to say "That is not true," until the committee began to expect the remark whenever the Delegate read some charge more galling than that which had gone before. Of the committee Mr. Littleton of New York took a more active part than any one else. During his first speech to the committee in the morning the Attorney General directed his remarks solely to Littleton. The latter antagonized the Delegate all day, and at one point, when the Delegate said he had

TAFT GOING TO PANAMA.

Will Consult Engineers About the Canal Opening When Completed in 1913.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—President Taft is planning another inspection trip [illegible] Panama Canal, which, with a party [illegible], it is proposed to make the [illegible] of November this year.

Senator Penrose and a number of the [illegible] committee and some members of [illegible] will be invited to accompany [illegible] President. The trip is proposed for [illegible] purpose of acquainting the Presi[illegible] and Congressmen with conditions [illegible] and to consult with the engineers [illegible] long the canal should be under [illegible] ment before opening it for traffic.

[illegible] the certain action a bill will be introduced fixing the tolls and other matters necessary to the operation of the canal when it is opened to

ACCEPT PUBLICITY BILL.

Sweeping Senate Amendments Agreed To in House Democratic Caucus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The House Democrats to-night in caucus decided to concur in the Senate amendments to the Publicity bill. This means that the drastic amendments put on the bill by the Senate are to be accepted by the House without a conference.

As amended by the Senate, the terms of the bill apply to primaries as well as elections. One of the most drastic amendments provides that no candidate for the United States Senate or for the House of Representatives shall spend over $10,000 or $5,000, respectively, and no sum in excess of 10 cents for each voter in the State or district. The statement of expenses required to be filed after election goes into every minute detail of expenditure.

Every candidate shall include therein a statement of every promise or pledge made by him, directly or indirectly, or by any one for him with his knowledge or to whom he has given authority to make any such promise or pledge before the completion of such primary or election by the Legislature relative to the appointment or recommendation for appointment of any one person to any position of trust, honor or profit either in the county, State, or Nation, or in any political subdivision thereof, or in any private or corporate employment. If any such pledge is given, all names are required to be filed. No candidate for the Senate or house may give anything or promise anything to aid in the election of any one to the State Legislature, and no such candidate is permitted to promise any influence or support to any person for the purpose of procuring the support of such person.

The Southern members were averse to any restrictions on their method of selection of candidates by primaries where the real struggle of a candidate in the South is made. But the gains for the party at large were so great that this consideration outweighed all others.

The Republican Senators have been trying to persuade the House leaders to consent to a conference in order that some of the crudities of the bill might be pared off, but the House Democrats do not want to take chances on a conference and will concur in the bill as it stands and congratulate themselves on their good fortune in getting so much more than they expected.

OPPOSE INCREASE IN HOUSE.

Senate Minority Report on New Apportionment Plan Gives Objections.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The minority report of the Senate Committee on the Census was filed to-day bearing the signatures of Chairman La Follette and Messrs. Du Pont, McLean, and Townsend. The report is a bitter attack upon the plan for increasing the House membership as provided in the bill that will be voted on by the Senate on Aug. 3. The proposed increase in the opinion of the minority signers—all of whom are Republicans—will have the following effect:

"Greater opportunity for the use of the 'pork barrel.'"

"Augment the now too prevalent chaos and confusion."

"Increase the expense of the Government by $1,000,000 annually."

"Make the committees more unwieldy. They are now too many in number and too large in membership."

"Make it still harder to obtain a quorum and do business."

"Make intelligent debate even more difficult than at present."

"So large a number," says the report, "must make the House a clumsy and unwieldy instrument for legislation; it hampers the field of action and diminishes the responsibility of each individual member. It intensifies the very dangerous tendency to make of each member a mere agent of a locality rather than a representative of the great body of people.

"Again, such an increase in membership necessarily lodges the control of legislation in the hands of a few members with all the dangers of clique domination. This becomes a matter of the gravest importance in view of the increasing power of the special interests in politics and their skill and adroitness in securing legislative favors."

FOR SUPREME COURT RECALL.

Senator Owen Proposes It, Saying Bench Has Grown Tyrannical.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A few Senators who remained in the Chamber heard to-day an assault upon the judiciary by Mr. Owen of Oklahoma, who is considered of all the Democrats the most radical of speech. Mr. Owen's remarks were suggested by the pending Statehood resolutions with their references to the recall of Judges, but he spoke technically on a bill introduced by himself providing for the "recall" of the Federal judiciary, including Justices of the United States Supreme Court by a simple joint resolution in Congress. His bill provides that Circuit and District Judges shall be elected for four years by a vote of the people.

Mr. Owen argued that the courts had "usurped" the power to declare the acts of Congress unconstitutional, and had undertaken to invade the legislative function of Congress by judicial legislation. He said they had overridden State laws in a similar manner, either on the pretense that such State laws were unconstitutional or that such State laws were invalid on grounds of policy. Moreover, he declared the courts had become tyrannical in contempt cases—denying jury trial in injunction cases, and so forth, and that the reason of this was that the judiciary was not responsible to the people either by election or recall.

Mr. Owen's bill will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and buried there.

TAX PAYS STATE'S EXPENSES.

Wisconsin Derives Big Revenue from Corporations by New System.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Wisconsin derives enough revenue from its taxes upon corporations to pay its ordinary State expenses. About 71 per cent. of the State taxes come from that source. Ohio collects 52 per cent. of its total from corporations; Indiana, 19 per cent., and Illinois 34 per cent. In Michigan the revenue from corporations, which is 45 per cent. of the tax receipts, is applied to the school fund.

A comprehensive review of the taxation of corporations in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin is presented in a report of Herbert Knox Smith, the Commissioner of Corporations, transmitted to the President to-day. Reports on corporation taxation in New England and the Middle Atlantic States have been published.

The report says Illinois and Indiana levy practically no special taxes upon corporations; that Wisconsin alone approaches a separation of the sources of revenue and that Michigan and Wisconsin make an elaborate physical valuation of steam and street railways upon a system quite different from that used by any of the other States.

MONEY TO RAISE THE MAINE.

Emergency Fund Will Be Drawn Upon If Warren Bill Passes.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A way to provide the $250,000, or as much thereof as needed, asked for by the Secretary of War to continue the work of raising the Maine in Havana Harbor has been found by the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Senator Warren, Acting Chairman of the committee, to-day reported a bill whereby the Secretary of War is authorized to take from an emergency fund extended by the bill to include the Harbor of Havana whatever amount he needs to complete the raising of the wrecked battleship.

LITERARY LIKES OF A BRIBETAKER

Lawson's "High Finance," Sinclair's "Jungle," and Bryan's Commoner in White's Library.

TELLS LORIMER STORY AGAIN

Threat to Expose Corruption, One of Youthful Illinois Legislator's Campaign Pledges—Hanecy Rebuked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Charles A. White, one of the members of the Illinois Legislature, who confessed to receiving money to vote for William Lorimer for the United States Senate, to-day began to retell his story before the Senate Lorimer Committee. He was the first witness at the previous Lorimer investigation.

White, who is not more than 30 years of age, brought to the witness stand a large bundle of papers by which he hoped to place himself before the country in a better light than that under which he has rested since the Lorimer investigation started.

Explaining that he wished to show the source from which White obtained his food for thought, Attorney J. H. Marble, for the committee, asked the witness what he was reading at the time he was elected to the Legislature. White mentioned these publications:

Lawson's high finance articles, which White characterized as "a pretty good piece of work."

"The Jungle," by Upton Sinclair, exposing the stockyards—"splendid piece of work."

Four volumes of Roman history—"about the Carthaginians, the Syrians—and that class of stuff."

Ingersoll's complete works.

Bryan's Commoner.

Taylor's Life Pictures.

"Appeal to Reason," a Socialist publication.

Various labor magazines and the daily newspapers of St. Louis.

The witness said that before he was elected to the Legislature he heard of several men who had taken bribes, and then exposed the bribers. He said he told his supporters during the campaign that if he was elected he would expose any corruption at Springfield, but he denied saying he would take the bribe in so doing. Once, said White, he and Joe Bailey, another labor man, visited Senator John Flannigen regarding a street-car bill.

"It would take a lot of money to pass that bill," White quoted Flannigen as saying. He spent no money on the bill, he added.

How he spent two or three weeks investigating the White confession was related to-day to the committee by Edward O. Phillips, a reporter for The Chicago Tribune. Attorney Henecy, for Senator Lorimer, was rebuked several times because of the nature of the questions he asked Mr. Phillips.

OIL TRUST DIVIDING ALL OF ITS STOCKS

Continued from Page 1.

shares are to be distributed and the proportionate amount accruing to each of the 1,000,000 shares of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey works out thus:

The Way It Divides.

Company.	Capital.	Prop'rtn Amount Due Each Holder of One Share of Owned by Standard Oil Co. of N. J. Stock.	Standard Oil Stock.
Anglo-Am. Oil Co.	$5,000,000	$4,999,000	$5.00
Atlantic Ref. Co.	5,000,000	5,000,000	5.00
Borne-Scrymser Co.	200,000	199,700	5.00
Buckeye Pipe Line Co.	10,000,000	9,999,700	10.00
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	500,000	277,700	27.73c
Colonial Oil Co.	250,000	249,300	24.93c
Continental Oil Co.	800,000	800,000	80c
Crescent Pipe Line Co.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3.00
Eureka Pipe Line Co.	5,000,000	4,999,400	4.99
Galena Signal Oil Co.	10,000,000	7,079,500	7.07
Indiana Pipe Line Co.	1,000,000	999,700	99.97c
National Transit Co.	25,455,200	25,451,650	25.45
N. Y. Transit Co.	5,000,000	5,000,000	5.00
Northern Pipe Line Co.	4,000,000	4,000,000	4.00
Ohio Oil Co.	10,000,000	9,999,850	10.00
Solar Refining Co.	500,000	499,400	49.94c
Southern Pipe Line Co.	10,000,000	10,000,000	10.00
South Penn. Oil Co.	2,500,000	2,500,000	2.50
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	3,500,000	3,500,000	3.50
Standard Oil (Cal.)	17,000,000	16,999,500	17.00
Standard Oil (Ind.)	1,000,000	999,000	99.90c
Standard Oil (Kan.)	1,000,000	999,300	99.93c
Standard Oil (Ky.)	1,000,000	997,200	99.72c
Standard Oil (Neb.)	600,000	599,500	59.50c
Standard Oil (N.Y.)	15,000,000	15,000,000	15.00
Standard Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	3,499,400	3.49
Swan & Finch Co.	100,000	100,000	0.10c
Un. Tank Line Co.	3,500,000	3,499,400	3.49
Vacuum Oil Co.	2,500,000	2,500,000	2.50
Washington Oil Co.	110,000	71,480	07.14c
Wat.-Pierce Oil Co.	400,000	274,700	27.47c
Cumb. Pipe L. Co.	1,000,000	908,500	90.85c
Prairie O. & G. Co.	10,000,000	9,999,500	10.00

There are approximately 6,000 holders of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey stock. As it has sold since 1907 from around $390 to $690 a share, the average small buyer has taken small lots. It is estimated that the average holdings are in blocks of fifty shares or less, and the transactions on the curb, which is the only open market for the stock, are most often in lots of from one to five shares. Since the company has been paying dividends of $40 a share a year—that is, since 1905—there has been slow but steady distribution of the stock, which brought the number of stockholders from less than 2,000 up to 6,000. Many names of women appear on the books of the company as owners of small lots. It is because of the large number of small shareholders that brokers are interested in how the fractional distribution will work out.

No Way of Fixing Values.

"It is a situation which will have to adjust itself," one of the active Directors of the company said yesterday.

This Director was asked how stockholders might obtain information of the relative values and earnings powers of the stocks which they are to receive.

"You can't tear to pieces a great organization, and then put a value on the pieces," he said. He admitted that no steps had been taken to distribute reports of the various companies for their latest fiscal years or to supply stockholders with information as to their assets or earning capacities. As to the general belief of the Street that the dividend companies will again be grouped according to territory and character of business, this Director would not express a prediction.

"It is a delicate situation," said he.

Mortimer F. Elliott, General Counsel of the Standard Oil Company, was willing to discuss yesterday the complications involved in splitting up the New Jersey organization. He said that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey would continue as a manufacturing company. This concern owns outright the immense refineries at Bayonne and Constable Hook, New Jersey, and also at Baltimore, Md., and Parkersburg, West Va. The combined output of these refineries in 1904, the date of the examination made by the Government, was about one-third of the output of illuminating oil made by the entire Standard organization.

Control of the disrupted companies will, of course, remain in the same hands which have guided the destinies of the "trust." There are eight stockholders whose combined holdings make up a majority. John D. Rockefeller leads with 20,471 shares, C. M. Pratt comes next with 5,141 shares in his own name, and 614 shares held as trustee. Charles W. Harkness holds 6,932 shares; O. H. Payne, 4,119 shares; W. G. Flagler, 2,879 shares; the H. H. Rogers estate, 1,935 shares, and William [illegible]er, 1,396 shares.

LEISHMAN MAY SUCCEED HILL

Bacon Also Mentioned—O'Brien Likely to Go to Rome.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Although President Taft and Secretary of State Knox are expected to have a final conference within a few days to determine on important readjustment of the Diplomatic Service, it was reported on high authority to-day that John G. A. Leishman, American Ambassador to Italy, has been selected to succeed David Jayne Hill, who resigned last Spring, as Ambassador to Germany.

The same authority was responsible for the statement that if this shift is made Thomas J. O'Brien, at present American Ambassador to Japan, will be sent to Rome to succeed Mr. Leishman. A successor to Mr. O'Brien, it was said, is yet to be picked by the President and Mr. Knox.

In case it is decided not to send Mr. Leishman to Berlin it was understood today that Robert Bacon, now Ambassador to France, probably would be considered, and Mr. Leishman transferred from Rome to Paris.

John G. A. Leishman, now Ambassador to Italy, was born in Pittsburg on March 28, 1857. He resigned the Presidency of the Carnegie Steel Company in 1897 to become Minister to Switzerland. He was transferred to Turkey in 1901, and in 1906 the post was raised to an Ambassadorship.

Robert Bacon comes of New England stock. He was born in Boston fifty years ago, and after graduation from Harvard he entered the banking business. He became connected with the banking firm of J. P. Morgan. He retired in 1903 and became Assistant Secretary of State. In 1909 he succeeded Henry White as Ambassador to France.

NEW FIRE CHIEF TO BE NAMED TO-DAY

Continued from Page 1.

10,000 square feet each and one of 2,500 square feet. How much water per minute would be required? How much hydrant pressure is necessary? Can one pump station supply it?

It is claimed that the present Book of Rules is cumbersome and contains much irrelevant material, and should therefore be completely revised. Give your views regarding the suggestion, stating your ideas as to the matter to be contained in a Book of Rules. State also your ideas as to any additional manual or manuals to be held by individual members of the department, giving your views as to the contents of such books and stating your reasons fully. If you deem the present methods satisfactory, give reasons for your opinion.

At the ceremonies this morning, of the 108 announcements, 33 will be promotions and 75 will be appointments to the department. This is the largest number ever made at one time. Mayor Gaynor will speak, and all of the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of the City Government have been invited besides a host of other people, who, in one way or another, have evinced a keen interest in fire-fighting and fire-fighters.

Mrs. Russell Sage gave a $10,000 library to the fire houses. She has been invited. Mrs. Neustadt made the department a gift of $25,000. She has been invited. The Commissioner has also asked Helen Gould, Anne Morgan, Archbishop Farley, President Quinn of Fordham University, Bishop Greer, Bishop McDonald, and Supreme Court Justice Delany.

Among the promotions to be made today will be two new Deputy Chiefs. They are Thomas J. Hayes and John F. King. They head the list with 93.90 and 93.85 per cent., respectively. Foreman George J. Kuss, H. W. Reickenberg, and William Devlin will be made Battalion Chiefs. There will be three new foremen, three assistant foremen, and twenty-two engineers.

FIRE HOUSE BIDS WON'T DO.

Commissioner Disappointed and He Will Probably Readvertise the Work.

Fire Commissioner Johnson opened yesterday morning the bids for the construction of twenty-one fire houses, sixteen of them new. The results were so disappointing to the Commissioner, who is most anxious to see work started on the buildings, that it is quite probable that all the bids will be rejected and the whole project readvertised. For three of the houses no bids were made at all, and nearly all bids exceeded the appropriated amounts. Twenty-four separate bids were made, and no contractor bid on the construction of all the houses.

For the house at 111th Street, near Second Avenue, $76,700 was appropriated. The Marble Arch Company bid $73,000, and McHarg, Barton & Co. bid $79,400. For the one in 181st Street, near Audubon Avenue, the appropriation was $83,500. The Marble Arch Company bid $78,000 and Thomas J. Buckley $79,310. For the house in Morris Avenue, near 168th Street, the Marble Arch Company bid $64,000, when the appropriation was only $59,200, and Buckley bid $58,515. For the house at Prospect Avenue and 152d Street the appropriation was $42,200, and the Marble Arch Company bid $55,000. For the house at Bailey Avenue and Albany Road the appropriation was $60,800, while the Marble Arch Company bid $70,000 and Buckley $78,000. The Concord Contracting Company bid $40,973 for the house in Tompkinsville, for which the appropriation was $35,000.

For the house at 480 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, $45,000 was appropriated. The Marble Arch Company bid $61,000, George F. Driscoll bid $66,998, and the Concord $50,947. The Concord bid $32,487 for the house at 582 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, when the appropriation was $27,300. Driscoll bid $71,950 for the house at Smith and Lorraine Streets, Brooklyn, where $39,300 was appropriated. For a house in Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, $45,000 was appropriated and $51,392 bid by the Concord.

The same company bid $48,937 for a $40,000 house in Richmond Hill, and $54,484 for a $50,000 house in Far Rockaway. For the house at Fiftieth Street and Lexington Avenue, with an appropriation of $58,900, the Marble Arch Company bid $64,000 and the Concord bid $67,674. Driscoll bid $54,970 on a $20,000 house at 160 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, and $31,990 on a $20,000 house at 533 Hicks Street, Brooklyn. For the $20,000 house at 124 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, he bid $32,960, while the Concord bid $30,974.

A large crowd gathered to watch the opening of the bids, many of the men being builders, bricklayers, and masons, who have protested against the fire-house specifications from the first because they called

BORDEN RALLYING PROVINCIAL LEADERS

Members of Canada's Conservative Ministries to be Drafted for Fight Against Reciprocity.

MAY GAIN SOME SEATS

Conservative Plan Then Is to Obstruct Reciprocity Till After Redistribution of Representation.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 31.—In their determination to put up a bitter fight against reciprocity the Conservatives are endeavoring to bring into Dominion politics the most successful of their leaders in the provincial Legislatures. This is considered as of considerable significance, especially when it is taken with the unexpected good spirits displayed by the Conservative ex-members as they left for their constituencies to-day.

If many of the provincial leaders respond to Mr. Borden's call it will imply not only that the opposition will have as an active force in the elections the patronage of the four Conservative Provincial Ministers of Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, and New Brunswick, but also that the provincial leaders have sufficient hope of a successful outcome of the campaign to throw up their Ministerial careers in the provinces.

Moreover, politicians remember that Mr. Borden is now following the precedent set by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896, the year that he began his long lease of power. Then he gathered around himself all the Liberal provincial leaders and formed his so-called Cabinet of Premiers. The ranks of the Conservatives at Ottawa have undeniably been lacking in men of the first rank, and the spirits of the opposition will be greatly raised by seeing the local leaders stake their political future in the Federal field.

Premier McBride of British Columbia spent a few hours in Ottawa Saturday, on his way back from the Coronation, and was in conference with Mr. Borden. He is a young man, and has the reputation of being the most promising Conservative in the Dominion. If he were elected to the Federal Parliament he would at once become Mr. Borden's first lieutenant.

Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works in Manitoba, and Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands, Mines, and Forests, in Ontario, came to see Mr. Borden to-day. Nothing has been yet announced as to the result of their conferences, but in the lobbies of the House of Commons stress is particularly laid on the effect Mr. Cochrane could produce in the farming districts of Eastern Ontario, where seats are to be lost and won.

His portfolio enables him to speak with particular authority on the conservation of natural resources, the topic on which the Opposition will in this campaign lay as much stress as on annexation; he is the one responsible for the administration of the practical prohibition of the export of lumber and pulp wood from the Ontario Crown lands; and he can raise with authority the cry that the American trusts are seeking to devastate the land. Then he has in his control a number of matters in which the farmers are particularly interested. He can grant them lumbering privileges and road subventions, and his favor is worth cultivating by a good many voters.

It was also noticed that Mr. Borden seemed to-day to have on his hands remarkably little business. At the general elections in the past he has, as soon as Parliament has dissolved, been forced to plunge into a frantic effort to prepare his party for the fight. Everything has rested on his shoulders, and he has struggled against overwhelming odds. Into this campaign he is going with a strong organization at his back, and he is not required to attend to details of the conflict.

It is confidently predicted by the Liberals that if they are returned with a "mandate" for reciprocity, Parliament will allow their measure to go through without more than a respectable show of deliberation, but the few opposition exmembers still clinging to the House declared to-day that this confidence was somewhat premature. It is asserted that, supposing the Government is returned with a decreased majority, depending largely on the Province of Quebec, they would again obstruct all business on the ground that the Government should have waited for redistribution before they went to the country.

The decennial census of the Dominion was held on June 1, and it undoubtedly showed a great shift in the proportional distribution of population. According to the Canadian Constitution, Quebec is always to have sixty-five members, and the representation of the other provinces is to be increased or decreased so as to bring about the same proportion between the population of each province and the number of its members as prevails in Quebec. Consequently, while the decennial adjustment in Quebec implies merely the alteration in the boundaries of a few ridings, in the maritime provinces and Ontario it means a probable decrease and in the West a large increase.

Quebec's support of Laurier is likely to be little affected by whatever the Census Bureau may announce, but the changes in the other provinces might have great political consequences. So the Conservatives, if they see any excuse for such, course, will raise the constitutional cry and will hold up the proceedings in the new Parliament, as they did in that just dissolved, till they force a redistribution measure and another general election on the new basis. These tactics, if successful, would postpone reciprocity for at least another year.

Henri Bourassa, the French Canadian Nationalist leader, has announced to-day that he will not stand for the Dominion House. He has, however, urged his compatriots to remember that the real issue is not reciprocity, which will make little difference to anybody, but the new Canadian navy subservient to the British Admiralty. His refusal to stand in spite of his promise to support by speeches and in his newspaper the Nationalist cause, is held to be a point for the Government. F. D. Monk, the Conservative French Canadian leader to whom he has bequeathed his Nationalist mantle, has neither his prestige nor his influence with the Liberals of Quebec.

Clifford Sifton, ex-Minister of Interior, to-day issued a letter urging Canadians to vote against reciprocity, which he declares would prove injurious to Canada and to the British Empire. He asks Canadian clubs, which have been organized throughout Canada during the last few years under the patronage of Governor General Earl Grey, to join in the fight against the return of the Government and the ratification of reciprocity by Parliament. Supporters of reciprocity and followers of the Government regard as very significant Mr. Sifton's announcement, also made to-day, that he will not seek re-election to Parliament. He was a member of the Laurier Government for many years, but resigned when Saskatchewan and Alberta were constituted provinces because Roman Catholics in these provinces were allowed to have separate schools. He did not, however, break from the Liberal party until it brought in the reciprocity agreement.

Mr. Sifton has represented Brandon, Manitoba, since the Laurier Government came in fifteen years ago. His decision not to run is taken by Liberals as indicating his recognition of the popularity of reciprocity with the electors of Brandon and of Canada generally, in spite of the fact that he is fighting it. They profess to derive as much satisfaction from this as from the fact that Bourassa has announced that he will not be a candidate for election. Mr. Sifton, like Mr. Bourassa, will, however, speak throughout the campaign against the Government.

Reports have been circulated that there would be changes in the Government before election, and that Minister of Militia Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Justice Aylesworth, and Minister of Marine Brodeur would presently be replaced. However, the indications to-day are that there will be no changes.

While it is evident that the Government will endeavor to keep reciprocity as the dominant, and if possible the only, issue of the campaign, it appears certain that the opposition, besides forcing the Government candidates in Quebec to discuss the newly authorized navy, will in the west raise the issue of the Hudson Bay Railway, the Terminal Elevator bill, and the absence of redistribution before an election. In all the provinces the Government will be denounced as having been a party to various alleged scandals which have been discussed in Parliament.

On further examination of the Government's position in dissolving Parliament one of the Dominion Ministers to-day said:

"While the Government regrets that it was not able to carry out its bargain with the United States without recourse to general election it possibly is better for all parties that things have taken the turn which they have. If reciprocity had been forced through the House at this time it would have been put in jeopardy within a year, as by law a general election would have had to come after another session. By bringing the election on now we expect to be able to make reciprocity the sole issue.

"If the election were deferred for a year and reciprocity put through the chances are that reciprocity then would be only one of the issues. The Liberal Government might be turned out on some other question and the incoming Conservative Government would undoubtedly put through an act repealing reciprocity. If the Government is sustained in September it means that the people want reciprocity, that it will be ratified and that its opponents will not get another chance at it for at least four years, it will then be so firmly established and so large a trade with the United States built up that no Government would dare repeal it.

"By holding an election now reciprocity has the advantage of being something which the people want. If the bill were put through and the pact put into force a year hence, when a general election would have to be held, the people would have not had time to realize its benefits, but would have lost the zest of expectation. Canada east, and west, is being blessed by an abundant harvest this year. The people want access to the American market, and we believe that they will vote for reciprocity and the return of the Government on that account."

CANADIAN COAL REBATE.

Action Taken with Regard to American Product in View of Strike.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 31.—Owing to the failure of coal miners and mine operators to settle the strike in the Alberta mines which has existed throughout the Summer and threatens Western Canada with a serious coal shortage, the Government to-day decided to rebate the duties on bituminous coal brought in from the United States to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Eastern British Columbia.

The rebate will run for two months. If the strike continues beyond that time the period will be extended, but if it is settled, the rebating will be discontinued two weeks after the mines resume operations.

CANADIAN SHIPPING MERGER.

Lake Navigation Companies, with $20,000,000 Capital, to Consolidate.

DULUTH, Minn., July 31.—Plans for the consolidation of some of the largest shipping corporations on the Canadian side of the great lakes, which have been in progress for nearly a year, have been completed, it was announced here to-day. Working arrangements have also been entered into between the merger and the Manchester Liners, Limited, of which Lord Christopher Furness is Chairman.

The Canadian companies concerned include the Northern Navigation Company, the Richelieu and Ontario, the International Transportation Company, the Niagara Navigation Company, the Hamilton Steamboat, and the People's Mutual of Toronto.

These companies represent a capital of $20,000,000. The merger will have a fleet of about fifty steamers plying on Lakes Erie, Superior, Michigan, Ontario, and Huron, with Montreal as the point of trans-shipment to ocean ships.

BEATTIE THREATENS SUICIDE.

Prisoner Says He Will Never Be Executed—Another Woman Subpoenaed.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 31.—"These people who think they are going to put me in the electric chair are all wrong. They were never more wrong about anything in their lives. I shall never be executed. I'd take poison and kill myself in order to prevent anything like that."

These words are attributed to Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., charged with the murder of his wife on Midlothian Turnpike, by a high official who has been working on the case since the night of the murder.

The conduct of the accused man does not suggest the idea that he has any intention of destroying himself. In fact he intends to go before the jury and fight for his life. However, should the odds be against him and the State demand his life, there are many people who believe he would not hesitate to carry out the threat said to have been made to-day.

Magistrate West issued an order this evening that Beulah Binford and Paul Douglas Beattie, the gun purchaser, be removed from the Henrico County jail to the Richmond City jail. When the order was presented to Jailor Garnett he refused to honor it, and a messenger was sent to Judge Walter E. Watson with a request that he order the prisoner transferred.

This action is taken because on Saturday Mrs. Chalmers Elliott, claiming to be a sister of the Binford girl, was permitted to enter her cell and hold a long conversation with the girl. The women whispered, and the jailor did not hear what passed between them.

To-day Mrs. Elliott was served with a subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury at the Chesterfield Court House on Monday, Aug. 14. The Elliott woman and the Binford girl are intimate, and the State believes she will substantiate the Binford girl's testimony.

NO TRACE OF BOY IN MINE.

Searchers for Clary, Buried Alive, Misjudged His Location.

JOPLIN, Mo., July 31.—Miners and volunteer workers this morning continued efforts begun last night to reach Joseph Clary, 21 years old, who was imprisoned by a fall of rock in a mine near here. Clary is the son of a well-known mine operator.

When an opening had been made to a runway seventy feet below the surface this morning, the rescuers discovered that they had misjudged Clary's location and that he was in some other chamber of the mine. Thus all their work had been useless, and they immediately began to drill another hole.

A second drill hole, sunk above the mine drift where Clary is imprisoned, missed its mark, and this afternoon another hole was started. The drift underlies a slab of limestone and it may take many hours to drill through this.

At the shaft hundreds of volunteer workers are taking turns at excavating, and there are thousands watching them.

One of the pathetic sights at the mine is the father of the victim, Thomas Clary. Since 8 o'clock Sunday morning he has left the mine only long enough to partake of food but once.

HOOK OBSERVER TO RETIRE.

Count de La Motte Has Reported Incoming Ships for 36 Years.

Count de la Motte, who for thirty-six years has sat in the Western Union tower at Sandy Hook and reported the coming and going of all the ships at the great port of New York, is to retire. The Count has found that his eye is getting a little dim for the exacting sort of work he is called upon to do, so he has been retired on a pension by the telegraph company. It was his pride that he knew all the great ships by sight and could tell them from afar.

The real name of the Count is William de la Motte, and his title is purely a courtesy matter. He has borne it for years, and some unknown person gave it to him when he saw the de la Motte coat of arms on some of his belongings. He is really descended from the nobility of France, and counts among his ancestors a Marshal of France. A descendant of the Marshal in 1688 became a citizen of the free city of Bevay because he was a Protestant, and the Catholics of France in the reign of Louis XIV. made it unpleasant for Protestants except in the free town. De la Motte is 70 years old.

In the years he has watched the ships at the Hook, the Count has seen the wooden slippers succeeded by the great steel ships, the single screw give place to the twin screw, and the triumph of the turbine. He learned wireless when that came into use as incidental to his work. He can sweep the seas for twenty miles on a clear day with his powerful telescope, and has caught a glimpse of the Goddess of Liberty from his Sandy Hook tower.

MAYOR STOPS GRAB OF CITY HALL PARK

Vetoes the Stilwell Bill Permitting Its Use for the New Court House.

URGES ACTION ON A SITE

People Don't Want the Park Despoiled, He Says, but the Trouble Is the Subway Has Taken All City Credit.

Mayor Gaynor vetoed yesterday the Stilwell bill which as drawn would have meant the erection of the new Court House in City Hall Park. This is the second bill of its kind the Mayor has vetoed within the past few weeks. The bill, the Mayor pointed out in a memorandum accompanying his veto, is not the one he asked for when he disapproved the previous one. This is the Mayor's memorandum:

The home rule principle forbids that the Legislature should exclude the City Hall Park for a Court House site. The city officials should be free to select any site they see fit. And yet some who advocate home rule seem to want the Legislature to exclude City Hall Park.

Under the law as it now exists the Court House Board and the Board of Estimate, acting together, are at liberty to select any site they see fit, including a site in the City Hall Park. This has been so for eight years, and yet they never have selected a site in City Hall Park. Nevertheless, some people seem to think—for that is what they say—that legislation is being sought so that they may select the City Hall Park for a site.

The wish of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is to select a square in some eligible part of the city and erect a suitable Court House on it. They do not wish to locate the Court House in City Hall Park. If they wished to do that they would have located it there long ago. The trouble about purchasing a suitable site and building a Court House upon it is lack of finances.

The building of the subways will take all of the credit of the city above that required for ordinary purposes if the city is going to build the subways out of city money only. We had an offer from a company to put in half the money. Up to this time that has been rejected. If it had been accepted the credit of the city would have been so relieved that we could build Court Houses and do a large number of other things that are of great necessity. If private capital is not to share in the building of the subways, then such things will have to be left undone for years. To purchase a suitable site and build a Court House on it in the County of New York would cost from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. There is also a necessity for a Court House in Kings County which with the site would cost $12,000,000.

When this bill was before me a few weeks ago I had to withhold my approval of it, but stated in my memorandum that if it was so amended as to give the Board of Estimate and Apportionment exclusive power to select a Court House site within six months, in default of which selection the power should go to the Court House Board to select a site in the manner provided in the original act, I would approve of it.

After the long wait of eight years I think the matter ought to be wound up in six months. In place of so amending the bill it has been amended to provide that if the Court House Board shall not select a site within six months, or if it shall not select a site which meets with the approval of the Board of Estimate within that time, that then the said Court House Board may select any site it sees fit. I had supposed that the bill was amended as suggested.

I do not see why it has been put before me in the present form, unless to have me refuse to accept it, which I hereby do.

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Before vetoing the measure the Mayor held a hearing on it in the Mayoralty chamber. William D. Guthrie, a Vice President of the Bar Association, appeared in opposition to it on behalf of the Bar Association, New York County Lawyers' Association, City Club, Citizens' Union, New York Scenic and Historical Preservation Society, and New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

NO REPLY TO MRS. ACOSTA.

Mr. Butler Says His Lawyer Told Him Not to Discuss Her Damage Suit.

Joseph G. Butler of Youngstown, Ohio, returned from a six weeks' stay abroad yesterday on the steamship Rotterdam. Mr. Butler, who is 71 years old and wealthy, has been brought into public light recently by a suit against him instituted by Mrs. José D. Mateo Acosta, a Southern woman of 26, who seeks $50,000. The case is now in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Acosta has been asked to file a bill of particulars.

Mrs. Acosta has never told upon just what her suit against the aged Mr. Butler is based. She alleges that it is for money owed her in settlement of two legal actions against another person, which she dropped at the solicitation of Mr. Butler. These actions, she says, grew out of a business transaction.

Mr. Butler was met upon his arrival by his son, Henry A. Butler. He refused to discuss the case.

"What's the use of having a lawyer if you do not obey him? I have been told not to talk about the case, and I will not," said he.

Mrs. Acosta has said that when her bill of particulars is filed there will be a social and financial sensation.

DOG'S HOWLS REVEAL SUICIDE

Youth Finds the Animal Beside His Father's Body in the Woods.

All the Assessors of Bergen County were expected to report to the County Tax Board in Hackensack yesterday, but Edward Kohler failed to do so, and V. V. Wells, the Clerk, learned he was a suicide, his body having been found in the Palisade woods at Alpine by his eighteen-year-old son.

Kohler had taken a dose of laudanum and then hanged himself. No reason was given, but it was reported that he had been unhappy recently, and had told a friend he would not long be on earth.

Kohler had been Assessor of Alpine for years. He has been married three times. His third wife is still alive.

Kohler's son missed his father and started a search. The howling of a dog guided him through the woods to the place where the body swung. Under the body of his master was the dog.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"THE SEA BREEZE LADY" HAS BEEN BUSY

She finds thousands of mothers and children, living in stifling tenement districts and handicapped by penury, need rest and fresh air. To others, too sick to be sent away, relief must be given at home. It is therefore our purpose to help them.

4,000 Poor Families on Our Waiting List Now

An A. I. C. P. visitor ("Sea Breeze Lady") has investigated every application. The families know that they are on our waiting list. They expect to go to Sea Breeze. Their plans are made; they are waiting eagerly every day for the return of the visitor to arrange the date.

We Do Not Want to Disappoint Them

It will be their only outing this year. Suppose some one were to tell you not to leave the city this Summer, not even for a week-end rest. You would be greatly disappointed, possibly worried about your health. Picture the discouragement which such a disappointment would produce among our 4,000 applicants.

With Your Help We Will Take Them to Sea Breeze

Think what one of these will do to counteract the effect of heat and privation.

$2.50 will give a whole week of freedom, sweet, cool air, good food and recreation in the sand and surf to a wornout mother, pale working girl or a convalescent patient.

$5.00 will buy pure milk for a sick baby for a month.

$10.00 gives four run-down school children a fresh start for next season.

$25.00 sends a carload of tired people for a day's outing and brings them back with new courage.

For $125.00 a happy excursion can be given to five hundred mothers and children—for many their only outing.

Send gifts to R. S. MINTURN, Treas., Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR
R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

MANY IDLE MILLS REOPEN.

Others Increase Working Capacity by Employing Night Shifts.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 31.—A number of mills in this State which had been shut down for periods of one and two weeks reopened to-day. The largest of the factories which resued operations was the silverware plant of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, where 2,000 operatives returned to work after a two weeks' idleness. Work was begun also in some of the departments of the Maxwell Briscoe Motor Company, which was shut down weeks ago.

The Lippitt Mill of the B. B. & R. Knight Company resumed to-day after a shut-down of a week, for the purpose of making repairs, and the Rhode Island lace works started its machinery in motion after a week's vacation. The National India Rubber Company's plant at Bristol, which shut down two weeks ago for an indefinite period, resumed to-day in some departments. It was not expected that the mill would open again until Fall. The new factories of the Revere Rubber Company, in Olneyville, started on a schedule of twenty-three hours a day this morning, employing day and night shifts, and only stopping the machinery one hour to cool. The plant had formerly been run until 5 o'clock in the evening, and employed 600 men.

BOSTON, July 31.—The Pacific Mills, Lawrence, employing over 5,000 hands, started on full time to-day in all departments. The Everett cotton mills of that city also resumed on full time to-day, to continue until Aug. 17, when the plant will shut down until Sept. 5.

The Stanley Motor Carriage Company's factory at Newton, which was closed during the early part of July, shut down today until Aug. 7. It employs 200.

KILLINGLY, Conn., July 31.—The Providence and Boston mill men who have purchased the idle Williamsville mills will file articles of incorporation this week under the name of the Killingly Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of $500,000. The mill will be enlarged to a capacity of 60,000 spindles and 1,300 looms, and cotton goods will be made.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., July 31.—Employes of the Windham and Quidnick Mills, numbering 500 in all, began work on a four days' schedule to-day. The uncertainty in the cotton goods market is given as a reason for temporary curtailment.

RESCUE SHIPWRECKED CREW.

Six Men in the Rigging All Night When Almeda Willey Went Ashore.

ROCKLAND, Maine, July 31.—A shipwrecked crew of six men from the three-masted schooner Almeda Willey of Salem, arrived by steamer from Swans Island today and reported that they abandoned their schooner and were rescued by a fishing schooner, Alice of Swans Island, after being in the rigging fourteen hours in Friday night's gale. They were without food and drink for more than twenty-four hours.

The schooner drifted ashore on Long Island and broke up. The Almeda Willey was built at Thomaston in 1874, and registered 493 tons.

SOUTHWEST HARBOR, Maine, July 31.—The three-masted schooner Peter C. Schultz of Boston, laden with lumber, and bound from St. John, N. B., for Bridgeport, Conn., when seventy-three miles southwest of Mount Desert Rock, was caught in the gale on Saturday night and became waterlogged. The Schultz was picked up by a tug to-day, towed into the harbor here and beached. The crew did not abandon the vessel.

BOSTON, July 31.—News of the recovery of the waterlogged schooner Sarah Wood of Bridgeton, N. J., a victim of the terrific gale Friday, was contained in a wireless dispatch received from the revenue cutter Gresham to-day.

The message read: "Picked up schooner Sarah Wood at noon to-day eighteen miles southeast by east of Boston Light; bad condition. Now towing her to Boston."

The crew of the Wood remain on board the schooner.

DIED IN CHAIR WILLINGLY.

Farmer Green, Who Killed His Daughter, Executed at Clinton.

DANNEMORA, N. Y., July 31.—Charles L. Green, an Albany County farmer, was executed in the electric chair at Clinton Prison at 6:05 o'clock this morning for the murder of his daughter, Eva, 14 years old, on a farm, near New Scotland, a year ago. The execution had been twice stayed by Gov. Dix against the wishes of the condemned man, who told his counsel that he wanted to die. A confession by Green's wife that her unfaithfulness had led to the shooting failed to save him.

Green went to his death calmly after expressing satisfaction with the verdict of the jury which convicted him.

The crime for which Green was put to death was committed on July 27, 1910, on the farm of William Vadney, an uncle of Mrs. Green, where she had fled with her little boy, Chester, and daughter, Eva, because of her husband's peculiar actions.

Green followed them and asked his wife to return home. When she refused he went for a shotgun and, returning, shot his daughter, killing her instantly. Then he fired at his wife, who, although desperately wounded, recovered. Thinking he had killed them both Green fled and later shot himself. He was found in a lonely house by the Sheriff and a posse, where he had scrawled "Good-bye" on an empty cartridge box. His wound was not serious and his conviction followed.

PERKINS TO TESTIFY.

Summoned to Steel Investigation, but Won't Be Called To-day.

George W. Perkins, Director of the United States Steel Corporation and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the International Harvester Company, was subpoenaed yesterday to appear before the Congressional Committee of Inquiry into the affairs of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Perkins, however, will not be called as a witness to-day, and was excused from appearing until the committee has completed its inquiry into the intricacies of the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Steel Corporation.

Inquiry to-day will be made of experts into the valuation of ore properties of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and three men have been subpoenaed who made estimates to members of the Tennessee syndicate before it took over the property, later to surrender it, during the financial panic of 1907, to the United States Steel Corporation. They are C. P. Perin, W. M. Given, and Walter Moore.

Mr. Perkins will be followed as a witness by Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and former President of the United States Steel Corporation. Both will be asked about the organization of the Steel Corporation and its relation to the independent steel manufacturing concerns of the country. They will also be questioned as to the so-called Gary dinners, where independent manufacturers collaborated with the corporation leaders in discussing the best interests of the business in general, and the whole gamut of industrial affairs allied with the steel interests which are subject to inquiry by the committee.

Phillips Business Directory Out.

The Phillips Business Directory for 1911-12, forty-first annual edition, is out with a number of improvements. The size of the book has been enlarged, and great care has been taken to make a correct and convenient classification of New York business houses. The publisher is John F. Dwyer, 33 Nassau Street, and the price is $3.

Support Blind Comrade Six Years.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31.—Courtney Piggott, who from the time he was stricken with blindness six years ago, while working as a motorman on the trolley lines in this city, had been a pensioner of his former comrades, died at his home last night, aged 52. Every pay night for the past six years the trolley men had dropped something in a box at the car barn for Piggott. Piggott, his wife and two children had practically no other income.

TRAFFIC SQUAD STAYS DESPITE POLICE BILL

Even Though Mayor Vetoes Amendment, Exempting It from the Three-Platoon System.

FORCE WILL BE INCREASED

It Will Be Divided Into Platoons—Mayor and Police Commissioner Found a "Joker" in the Amendment.

The amendment to the Jackson three-platoon bill exempting the traffic squad from its operations, for which Police Commissioner Waldo and several civic bodies had strongly advocated, went back to Albany yesterday with Mayor Gaynor's veto. The Mayor and the Police Commissioner discovered a "joker" in the bill wherein it was made mandatory on the Police Commissioner to retain all the present members of the traffic squad and to add 100 more.

Commissioner Waldo said he would rather get along under present conditions and try and get the right kind of a bill when the Legislature meets again. The Mayor sent this memorandum with his veto:

I am constrained to refuse to accept this bill for the city. It is an amendment of the general act recently passed concerning traffic squads in cities, and designed to remove the mischief of that act in respect of the City of New York, but in place of doing it it adds to the trouble by excepting from its operation members of the force "who were detailed to the traffic squad" on Dec. 31 last. The effect of this is to keep those persons in the traffic squad whether they are wanted there or not. The Commissioner should have power to take people out of the traffic squad at will and put others in their place. The bill is designed to keep in the traffic squad those there now. I am also of opinion that the general act which this bill purports to amend is void. It purports to be passed under that section of the Constitution which allows an act applicable to all cities of a class, or of all the classes, to become law without the acceptance of the Mayors of such cities, if there is any such legislation for a city has to be accepted by the Mayor thereof. The general law contemplated by this provision of the Constitution is one which is in terms the same for all of the cities. It certainly does not contemplate a law which is different for different cities. That is special legislation under the guise of a general law.

Commissioner Waldo explained last night how he expected to get along under the new bill without the amendment.

"The men at present doing duty on the Traffic Squad will continue as traffic men," said the Commissioner. "In order to comply with the so-called 'Jackson law,' giving all policemen doing duty in the open air three platoons, it will be necessary to add 200 men to the present Traffic Squad.

"At present there are 400 men on traffic duty.

"This new 200 men will be selected from members of the department who have already served on the Traffic Squad. Nothing, therefore, will be lost in experience and knowledge of handling traffic.

"Traffic will be regulated from tomorrow morning on under the same head and supervision as formerly. The Inspector in command of the Captains of the various Traffic stations will remain in charge of the regulation of traffic.

"These 600 traffic men will be assigned to various precincts, 200 doing duty on each of the three platoons.

"The traffic men on the first and second platoons will be detailed to traffic duty as heretofore. The traffic men on the third platoon or night platoon will perform regular police work, including reserve. The platoons change every week.

"In London traffic is regulated from precincts and not by a special squad assigned alone to that duty."

The Mayor held a hearing on a bill to enable policemen to retire on a pension after twenty-five years of service instead of waiting until they reached the age of 55 years.

A representative of the Civil Service Reform Association opposed the measure. Police Commissioner Waldo was in favor of it.

The Mayor did not say what he would do with the bill.

BOY CHAMPION CORN GROWER

Goes to Advertising Conclave in Boston as an Exhibit from the South.

About a dozen newspaper and advertising men from Alabama and South Carolina arrived yesterday on the Clyde liner Iroquois, on their way to Boston to attend the meetings of the International Association of Advertising Clubs. They hope to demonstrate to the association the advantages of the South for agriculture and industry.

As an example of what can be done in the corn belt, they brought with them Jerry Moore, 15 years old, the champion corn grower of the world. Jerry came North with his friend, H. M. Ayres, editor of The Florence (S. C.) Daily Times. The boy is well developed and strong for his age.

Three years ago a movement was started in the South by Dr. S. K. Knapp, Director of Farm Demonstration Work of the Agriculture Department, to encourage farming and the raising of corn by the rising generation. Literature was distributed in the schools. The students were made to study the subject and the boys passed examinations. From lesson to practical demonstration was an easy step. The County Superintendents of Education in South Carolina offered prizes for corn raising. Jerry determined to put his theories into practice, and succeeded in smashing all records, growing 228 bushels of corn on an acre. He won a twenty-dollar prize from the State's Exposition in Columbia, a cultivator worth $40, and a ton of fertilizer. His fame spread outside of his native State, and his accomplishment attracted the attention of the men in the Agricultural Department. The Government paid him $4 a bushel for forty bushels of his corn for seed distribution. The remainder he sold for $1 a bushel.

Mr. Ayres said that the teaching of scientific farming had been of great benefit in the South. The farmers are applying intelligence to the raising of their crops. He pointed out that, whereas the average yield was 25 bushels of corn to an acre, it is now about 100 bushels.

The delegation spent the day sightseeing, leaving for Boston last evening by the Fall River Line.

SEPARATE IN THREE WEEKS.

Dr. Waelde, Married July 8, Has Gone to Reno for Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 31.—Dr. C. H. Waelde, a dentist with offices on Broadway, this city, left town on Saturday after disposing of his business to his son. At his office it was said he had gone to Reno to seek a divorce from a woman he married on July 6 last.

Dr. Waelde was a widower, his wife having died about a year ago. July 6 the announcement was made that he was married to Miss Maude E. Davis of Wisconsin, Penn. They went to Saratoga on their wedding tour, and the story is that the second day after their arrival they separated.

Mrs. Waelde has retained Judge Roger to look after her interests. It is said she left town on Saturday.

Madsen Company Bankrupt.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the United States District Court, Eastern District, by the M. C. Madsen Construction Company of Brooklyn and Long Beach. The assets are $241,477 and liabilities $168,430, according to the petition. Among the assets listed are real estate, $85,000; bills and promissory notes, $38,687; machinery and tools, $30,567; unliquidated claims, $700; cash on deposit, $5,000, and property in trust and reversion, $2,000.

ANARCHIST'S TURN NOW.

Cobbler Not Allowed to Talk at Arden Gets Warrants for Socialists.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 31.—Making good his avowed intention to invoke the blue laws against the residents of Arden, the Single Tax colony in Delaware, George Brown, the Philadelphia cobbler-philosopher, and disciple of Emma Goldman, this afternoon had warrants sworn out at Wilmington, Del., for the arrest of eleven prominent Arden residents.

One of the warrants is for Upton Sinclair, poet and author, and acknowledged leader of the Utopian settlement. He is charged with playing tennis on Sunday.

The list includes prominent Philadelphians, who are charged with having played baseball on Sundays as members of the Arden town team. These have Summer cottages in Arden.

Frederick Windle, a lawyer, residing at 1,516 North Gratz Street; Prof. J. H. Garrod of the Northeast Manual Training School, and Alexander Dubin, residing at Third and Pine Streets, are among those named in the warrants.

Frederick Steinlein is charged with selling ice cream in violation of the laws. Others on the list who are arrested for playing Sunday baseball are Harold and Hamilton Ware, Don Stevens, son of Frank Stevens, founder of the colony; Berkley Toby, Frank Leach, and Chester Lightbown.

The arrests are made by Brown in retaliation for his arest in Arden. It is charged by the residents of Arden that Brown insisted upon attending the meetings of the Economic Club, and voicing sentiments which were not to the liking of the members of the club. He was fined $2, and upon his refusal to pay the fine was compelled to serve a sentence of five days in the county workhouse at New Castle.

GORMAN FOR GOVERNOR.

Ultimate Goal Is United States Senate —Two Other Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 31.—Arthur Pue Gorman, son of the late Senator Gorman, to-day formally announced his candidacy for the nomination for Governor. He is the third candidate in the field, the first having been State Senator Blair Lee of Montgomery, nephew of the late Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General during Lincoln's Administration, and the second being Gov. Austin L. Crothers, the incumbent.

The primary contest, which will take place Aug. 29, will be a hot one with the State organization divided. United States Senator Smith, the State leader, and John J. Mahon, the Baltimore city manager, are behind Gorman, while Congressman J. F. C. Talbott and David J. Lewis and ex-Congressman Thomas Smith are back of Lee. Crothers is managing his own fight through officeholders.

It is the judgment of the politicians that Gorman will win, but not without a strenuous fight. The ultimate goal of the young Senator is the United States Senate. He wants to succeed Mr. Rayner when the latter's term expires. Senator Smith will come up for re-election two years hence, and the alliance between him and Gorman insures the latter's assistance.

MRS. NICKERSON MURDERED

Medical Examiner's Verdict on Body Cast Ashore at Little Compton, R. I.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—Medical Examiner Stimson, who performed an autopsy on the body of Mrs. Lilly C. Nickerson of Jamaica Plain, reported to Attorney General William B. Greenough of Rhode Island to-day that the woman was murdered. Mrs. Nickerson is the woman who started from Boston to New York to visit her husband on July 20, and whose body was found last Thursday floating off the Rhode Island coast. Her skull had been fractured as though by a blow, while the absence of water on her lungs showed that the woman was not drowned.

Attorney General Greenough to-day ordered an inquest by Coroner D. F. Gifford of Little Compton, R. I., where the body was found. The husband of the dead woman, Raymond C. Nickerson, and his stepfather, Edwin J. Granville of Brooklyn, both of whom are convinced that the woman was murdered, will attend the inquest.

Neighbors declare that a man who is now being sought drove up with Mrs. Nickerson to 20 Eggleston Street some time after 10 o'clock at night, that the driver of the carriage was not familiar with the locality because he made a search of several numbers before finding the right house, and that Mrs. Nickerson seemed dazed and walked as if under the influence of some drug. Thursday morning, between 6:30 and 7 o'clock, they say, the same man called at the Nickerson home and asked for Mrs. Nickerson. He is said to have gone upstairs and returned in a few minutes.

MANY WAYS TO ADVERTISE.

Texas and Iowa Advertising Men Show Boston Some Western Methods.

BOSTON, July 31.—The city is swarming with advertising men who have come to attend the seventh annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. A nine-car train filled with advertising men from Texas, many with their wives, was first to arrive, followed closely by a delegation of 400 from Iowa and other delegations from Chicago and Washington. The convention will convene in Faneuil Hall to-morrow, and in the meantime the various delegations are booming their respective towns for the next annual convention.

About 125 Texans, dressed as cowboys, rushed out of the South Station, giving Indian warhoops, and then marched through the city to their hotels. Each man wore a white hat and carried a Lone Star flag. Banners advertising Dallas, Texas, for the 1912 convention were much in evidence.

The Iowans wore blue serge suits and white outing shirts, with blue and silver bands of ribbon around their straw hats. They did not fail to advertise their State along the line of march with specially prepared songs and yells.

A delegation from St. Paul arrived with a boom for their city, and it is understood that Chicago and Washington are also in the field.

Gossip had it that G. W. Coleman of Boston and Hugh Chalmers of Detroit would be the principal candidates for the Presidency of the organization. T. W. Lequatte of Des Moines will receive the support of the Iowa delegation, it is said, for Vice President.

LADY BELL FELL IN WELL.

All New Lots Turns Out to Rescue Lewis Wang's Mare.

Lady Lucretia Bell, the dapple-gray mare that Lewis Wang of New Lots, L. I., brought recently from the West to seek trotting honors on the Brooklyn Speedway, wandered to the premises of a neighboring dairyman yesterday afternoon and fell into a twenty-five-foot well that had been covered by loose boards. A stable boy discovered her predicament by tracing the faint, faraway neigh that answered his call. Peering down, the boy could just see her head held up out of the water.

Wang and fifty neighbors went to the rescue with ropes and long boots, but all their pulling did not lift Lady Bell. She seemed caught somehow, and yet she could rear on her hind legs to the peril of those who tried to go down the ladders. It was after sunset, and the police had joined the rescue party, when it was decided to get a derrick and block and tackle. All New Lots had turned out and the work went on to the wavering light of many lanterns.

Once Lady Lucretia was hauled almost to the top, when she stuck and had to be lowered, head down, into the water. Her distress was pitiful. The crowd began to shout that she was drowning, and Wang cried out:

"I value that mare at $1,500. There's $100 for the man that goes down and keeps her head up."

Jim Erhardt of 582 Liberty Avenue went down the long ladder, dodging the mare's flying heels. He adjusted the tackling, and with the windlass, they pulled out the Lady Lucretia unhurt.

Three prize trotting horses, owned by James McCalanahan of Port Chester, were being led up South Street to the freight yards yesterday afternoon, when one broke loose and stumbled headlong into an excavation at Dover Street. It took the S. P. C. A. agents and several of the traffic squad men half an hour to get the animal to the surface. The bruises were so numerous that the horse was removed to a veterinary hospital.

POLICE AUTO SAVES TWO FROM A MOB

Waldo's Chauffeur Drives Car Through Fighting Crowd in Washington Square.

HAD ONE POLICEMAN DOWN

Other Was Holding the Prisoner

TURKS MENACE WAR ON MONTENEGRINS

60,000 Troops Massed on Border and Ultimatum Ready, London Correspondent Says.

TO RISK INTERVENTION

Asserted That King Nicholas Must Cease Harboring Malissori or Have His Realm Invaded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—The correspondent of The London Times at Constantinople says the Council of Ministers has decided to telegraph to Sadreddin Bey, Turkish Minister at Cettinje, instructing him to summon the Malissori to surrender by Thursday and to inform the Montenegrin Government that if it continues to harbor them the troops, who are much excited, will be obliged to pursue the Malissori as far as the frontier.

A dispatch from Salonica to The Daily Mail says:

"The appointment of Abdulla Pasha to the command of the Turkish troops in Albania, with title of Commander in Chief of the Western Army, may be regarded as the first step on the part of Turkey toward putting an end to the troubles on the northwestern frontier. Abdulla Pasha will be in command of a force of 60,000 men, with three mountain batteries and three field batteries, and I am able to state on good authority that immediately Abdulla Pasha has eached his quarters on the Montenegrin frontier the Ottoman Government will send an ultimatum to King Nicholas of Montenegro demanding the cessation of his hospitality toward the Malissori tribe.

"Should the presence of 50,000 or 60,000 Turkish troops ready to cross the frontier fail to convince the King of the desirability of a change of tactics, the Turks intend to declare war and invade Montenegro, disregarding the possible result of European intervention. All the little Balkan States are keeping a careful watch on the situation and are ready to take a hand in the game in case of the outbreak of hostilities."

APPEAL FOR ALBANIANS.

English Prelates Ask Aid for 25,000 Malissori Near Starvation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, July 31.—An appeal signed, among others, by the Protestant Bishop of London and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, has been issued for funds to aid the Malissori, 25,000 of whom, it is said, stand in immediate danger of starvation. The appeal cites letters from Miss M. E. Durham, the English nurse who, according to The London Times correspondent in Vienna, has gained the confidence and devotion of the Albanians by her sacrifices of money and health. A phlegmatic American traveler, who recently witnessed her work said tersely: "She's just fine; I guess she's afraid of nothing, yet she is handicapped by lack of funds and organized support."

"Among many channels open to Anglo-Saxon philanthropy to-day," the correspondent proceeds, "none are worthier than that which leads to Podgoritza, where she is working night and day at her heavy task."

Next follow the concludings entences of a letter written by Miss Durham herself and dated July 26: "I am nearly worn out," she says. "Work is terrible in this great heat, and money is urgently needed. I am tryin to distribute material for clothing."

Some details of the Turkish abominations mentionedin t he letter cannot be published, but its contents deserve to be summarized, the correspondent declares, and goes on to cite extensively from the letter, in which Miss Durham paints the situation in the blackest colors, following the lines indicated in her article in THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES.

Kieff Murder Suspect Free.

KIEFF, Russia, July 31.—Prikhodko, who was arrested as a suspect following an investigation of the mysterious murder of his stepson, Yushchinsky, was released to-day. A new investigation of the puzzling case has been entrusted to the courts at Odessa.

VETO BILL POSTPONED.

Not to Reappear Till Aug. 7—Peers Seem to be Smoothing the Way.

LONDON, July 31.—The political crisis over the Veto bill has undergone a slight modification, as the Cabinet to-day decided to postpone the reappearance of the bill before the House of Commons until Aug. 7.

Present anticipations point to the healing of the breach in the Unionist ranks. Lord Lansdowne and his followers, who favor the bill, and the Halsbury following, who are opposed to it, will meet to-morrow night in full force at a dinner complimentary to the Unionist Party's late whip, Sir Alxander Ackland-Hood, who is now Lord St. Audries. At this dinner Mr. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, is expected to make a speech designed to pave the way for a modus vivendi between the opposing sections of the party. As a matter of fact, both sides appear to be tending in this direction. Lord Willoughby De Broke, who is organising the insurgents, to-day for the first time admitted that his party had gained no accessions in strength.

Lord Lansdowne to-night issued a letter discountenancing the idea of any Unionist peers voting in the Government lobby for the Veto bill. This belated decision on the part of Lord Lansdowne probably means that he has secured sufficient support to make the Halsbury people powerless against the votes of the Liberal peers, and that therefore there is no longer any necessity for Viscount St. Aldwyn to come to the Government's assistance, as it was rumored he would do by taking into the Government lobby sufficient Unionist peers to outvote the Halsburyites in case they challenged a division.

That the tension has lessened is shown by the fact that King George has decided to remain at Cowes for the rest of the week. There is still a strong belief in the lobbies of Parliament, however, that Premier Asquith, in order to guard against surprises, will create a batch of about fifty peers before again trusting the Veto bill to the House of Lords.

GRANARD STAYED TO VOTE.

Lords Veto Bill Kept Earl at Home When Countess Sailed.

LONDON, July 31.—Although he had engaged passage to New York for himself and his wife on board the steamer Lusitania, which sailed last Saturday, the Earl of Granard was compelled to stay here. The Countess, who was Miss Beatrice Mills, sailed alone. The Earl was compelled to forego the trip in order that he might be present in case of need to help pass the veto bill through the House of Lords. The fact that he holds a political appointment as Master of the Horse in the King's household obligates him to the Government.

GERMANY GOT EXPLANATION.

Asked and Received Disavowal of English Interest Outside Morocco.

BERLIN, July 31.—The return of Emperor William to the capital has not affected the Moroccan negotiations, in spite of the intimations in the Paris papers that his Majesty would change Foreign Minister von Kiderlen Waechter's policy. The Kaiser, according to an official statement to-day, received a report on the negotiations, but no details concerning the exchanges have been given out.

The Anglo-French reports regarding Togoland and the Kameruns, where it had been said concessions might be made by Germany in exchange for a strip of the French Congo, are unconfirmed. It is learned that Germany took diplomatic steps regarding the speech of David Lloyd-George, the British Chancellor, and subsequent English newspaper comment in which Mr. Lloyd-George's pronouncement was construed as Great Britain's veto of a proposed Franco-German settlement on the basis of a concession to Germany in the French Congo. The German Government requested and received an explanation that Great Britain was disinterested in the situation outside of Morocco. This attitude was later embodied in Premier Asquith's statement in the House of Commons. But for this understanding between Berlin and London the situation might have been critical.

AMERICAN CREW LEAVES HAITI

After Turning Over War Ship to Hard Pressed Government.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, July 31.—The American crew of the 17 Decembre sailed for New York on the Prinz Wilhelm as soon as the Haitian warship reached here. The Government cruiser Antonie Simon arrived here this morning, using wood for fuel. The German cruiser Bremen and the English cruiser Melpomene are expected here soon.

The fall of the Government at any time would not be a surprise.

Some excitement was caused here today by an unfounded report of the embarkation of President Simon, who, on the contrary, is organizing a defense of the capital. The public continues alarmed and awaits with impatience the announced coming of ships of war representing the different nations.

The position of the revolutionists remains unchanged, their forces being held chiefly to the north of the city. Yesterday the President appeared in the streets for the purpose of calming and reassuring the populace.

Red Cross Aids Albanians.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The American Red Cross has cabled $1,000 to Montenegro for the relief of Albanian refugees and wounded. Reports received here indicate that there is much suffering among those who are fleeing Albania, which is in revolt against Turkey.

CAPT. HARRIS OFFERS TO YIELD OFFICE

But No Word Comes from Washington of Successor as Steamboat Inspector.

MANY HAVE DEFENDED HIM

Says Prominent Men and Steamship Officers Everywhere Have Appealed to Taft—Forwards Uhler Charges.

Capt. Ira Harris, the ousted Supervising Inspector of the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors, went to his office in the Custom House yesterday, and dramatically offered his shield of office to Henry M. Seeley, his subordinate, who, according to report, is to succeed him. Mr. Seeley said that he had received no word from Washington of his promotion and so he could not take the shield. Later in the day Capt. Harris gave out a statement in which he says:

On May 18, 1911, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor wrote that "on information furnished by the Supervising Inspector General" he had reported me to the President, and unless I could show that his information was not correct, it was his duty to ask for my resignation. There were two charges. The first was that at one of the meetings of the Board of Supervising Inspectors I charged that the Supervising Inspector General had recommended the division of the Second District for the purpose of forcing my resignation.

The second was that in 1908 I wrote a letter to Calvin Austin, receiver of the Eastern Steamship Company, saying that I did not consider it necessary to keep the sounding machine with which his vessels were equipped always ready for use, but that in his service, where they seldom, if ever, used the machine, they could get it ready when they wanted tq use it. He said that this letter was in plain disregard of a regulation which I had no business to set aside, and on the enforcement of which the Supervising Inspector General had insisted.

On May 22 I answered. In brief I said that the division of my district was first attempted in 1907, and that I then said the same thing; that I considered that I had a right to express my views in the meeting, as I was the member of the board most interested. Many members of Congress from New England, vessel owners, underwriters, and licensed officers protested that on the New England Coast, where the majority of all accidents were caused by collision, a deck officer instead of an engineer should be theprity and shower. These protests had been given no consideration.

In regard to the sounding machine letter, I said that the Assistant Inspector who demanded that Mr. Austin keep the machines boiled on the fantail with an outrigger and sheave over the stern exceeded his authority and showed his ignorance. The charge was based on information absolutely false, for there never had been any such regulation.

As soon as they learned of the demand for my resignation prominent men from all parts of the country, Republicans and Democrats, sent telegrams and letters in my interest to the President or Secretary. The list includes members of the Cabinet, Senators, Members of Congress, a railroad President, an Admiral, a General, and representatives of the largest steamship lines.

On June 20 Senators Root, Wetmore, Briggs, and Du Pont presented my case to the Secretary and obtained the promise of a personal hearing. On June 30 the Secretary gave me a few minutes' hearing, but was called away, and, retaining my brief, promised to send for me again. He did not do so, but on the 26th of this month wrote again, calling for my resignation.

I am this day sending charges against Mr. Uhler to the Secretary, and I have to-day appealed to the President, asking, not to be reinstated, but calling his attention to the unjust treatment I have received from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Capt. Harris made public figures showing the reforms he has made in his district. The average number of passengers carried each year in the Second District, before New England was separated from it, was 270,000,000. The total number of passengers lost from 1909 up to the present time is forty.

Formerly the loss of life among passengers in this district was about twenty-six a year. Now it is twelve.

MADERO OUSTS CUSTOMS MEN

Insurrectos Dismissed at Juarez Threaten Trouble for Federals.

EL PASO, Texas, July 31.—Forty employes of the Juarez Custom House appointed from the ranks of the insurrectos were discharged to-day by order of Ernesto Madero, in a telegram from Mexico City, and former Federal employes, whose places they had taken, were reinstated.

The action has caused much dissatisfaction among the former insurrecto soldiers, who threaten trouble when the Federals are returned to-morrow.

Ready to Surrender Rothstein.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—Harris Rothstein was taken to Libau yesterday, where he will be formally surrendered to the American officers on board a steamer and taken back to Boston, where he is wanted to answer to a charge of burglary. Thomas Lynch of the Boston police, discussing sensational newspaper reports regarding the condition of the prisoner, said to-day that Rothstein was in good health.

BOY MURDERER IN COURT.

Gets Postponement of Plea Until To-day—His Mother Sees Him.

Paul Geidel, the 17-year-old murderer of William Henry Jackson, the Wall Street broker, went grinning into court yesterday morning, expecting to enter his plea to the indictment for murder that was returned against him last Friday. He was not permitted to do so, however, as Judge Crain granted the request of ex-Assistant District Attorney James A. Gray of Queens County, who appeared for Geidel, to postpone that formality until this morning. Mr. Gray said he wished to consult with Mrs. Annie Geidel of Hartford, Conn., the mother of the boy, who arrived in New York yesterday morning. The indictment was read. It is in two counts, the first charging him with murder in the first degree in strangling and suffocating Mr. Jackson and the second count charging him with assaulting the dead man.

While Geidel was in court his mother arrived and went to the office of Cleary, Averill & Short, at 309 Broadway, where Mr. Gray also has an office. Mr. Cleary is the attorney of record in the case. There she had a long conference with Mr. Gray and turned over to him several letters her son had written to herself and her little daughter Agnes, the latter of whom came to New York with her. Mr. Gray said afterward that he had not had time to study these letters, so he was unable to say what use he may make of them in the court proceedings. It is said that the most probable defense will be insanity.

Commenting on the speed with which the prosecution is acting in the case, Mr. Gray said:

"We shall not ptrmit a legalized lynching of this boy until every effort is exhausted to prove his innocence."

Mrs. Geidel and her little daughter arrived at the Tombs to visit the prisoner early in the afternoon. They were accompanied by Mr. Gray, Mr. Cleary, and Mrs. Geiger, an old friend of Mrs. Geidel. They were taken immediately to Geidel's cell, where the mother clasped him in her arms.

"Did you do it? Did you do it?" she was reported to have asked her son, whereupon the boy is said to have coolly replied: "Yes, I did."

The case of Patrick McGrane, who lived at the same house as did Geidel, and who was with him when Mr. Jackson's watch was pawned is yet to be acted upon by the Grand Jury. It is doubtful if an effort will be made to hold him as an accessory to the crime. Instead, it is probable the effort will be to hold him on a charge of receiving stolen goods, in that he had a part in the pawning of the watch stolen from the body of the murdered man.

District Attorney Whitman said yesterday that the Geidel trial would probably be held the last week of August or the first of September. He said that Assistant District Attorney Charles C. Nott would conduct the prosecution. It is doubtful, the District Attorney said, that an indictment charging Patrick McGrane with being an accessory after the fact can be found. He added that McGrane would probably be indicted on the charge of receiving stolen property.

MISS QUIMBY FLIES WELL.

But Misses Pilot's License by 40 Feet in Landing Test.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.—Harriet Quimby, the only woman in this country to operate a monoplane, made a first trial for her pilot's license, before officials of the Aero Club of America, here this evening and fell short in the accurate landing test by forty feet.

Dressed in the usual brown overalls, close-fitting cap and goggles, to protect her from the flying spray of oil, Miss Quimby started off on the first series of tests, the performance of five figure eights, before J. Campbell Wood and Baron D'Orsay of the Aero Club. She gave a beautiful exhibition, banking on the curves and handling the Moisant monoplane with an ease and smoothness which elicited warm praise from the other aviators. When she came down for accurate landing within 160 feet of a given point, she had passed the mark by 40 feet. She will probably try again to-morrow.

TIME DOES NOT FLY

It is stupidly slow. It takes 60 seconds to make a minute, 60 minutes to make an hour and 24 hours to make a day.

But time is consistent—it never varies. It is the tortoise in the race and man is the hare that lags behind.

In the building business we aim to combine the consistency of the tortoise with the swiftness of the hare.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction
Fifty-One Wall Street

New Jersey Central
POPULAR ONE-DAY OUTINGS
Atlantic City
TO-MORROW $2.50
Leave W. 23rd St. 7.50 a.m.
Leave Liberty St. 8.00 a.m.

F. CHAUVENET'S
Red Cap
The Natural RED SPARKLING BURGUNDY of FRANCE

The Washburn-Crosby Company's famous Gold Medal Flour has all the bread, biscuit, cake, and pastry-making qualities of the finest wheat concentrated in it. It bakes more to the pound than other flour, saves money as well as the extra work and worry occasioned by the use of flour of less uniform quality. That is why knowing housewives always demand it.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

¶ If you seek a business connection that will bring you dollars instead of grief—study the *Business Opportunities* column of The New York Times.

Wm Vogel & Son

MEN'S BLUE SERGE SUITS. ONE OF ENGLAND'S MOST SKILLFUL WEAVERS HAS PRODUCED TO THE SPECIAL ORDER OF WM. VOGEL & SON A SERGE WHICH IS REMARKABLE FOR ITS EXTREME LIGHT WEIGHT. TO CARRY OUT THE IDEA OF A SERGE SUIT OF THE LIGHTEST POSSIBLE WEIGHT, THE COAT IS MADE WITH PATCH POCKETS AND WITHOUT A VESTIGE OF LINING. COAT AND TROUSERS..... $20.00

WM. VOGEL & SON
TIMES SQUARE
Broadway at 44th Street

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.
TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS. J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

Complimentary S. H. Green Trading Stamps Free, Today, in Our GREENHUT Building
This distribution is for Today only. (Premium Parlor, GREENHUT Building, Third Floor.)
Only 100 Free Stamps Good in Any One Hook.

The Biggest, Busiest, Brightest and Best
Furniture Sale
In New York Is Now in FULL SWING in Our GREENHUT Building

It is BREAKING ALL THE SELLING RECORDS IN THE ANNALS OF THE TRADE! The daily volume of sales recorded is simply COLOSSAL. This remarkable result is due to the most exceptional MONEY-SAVINGS which characterize it.

EVERY piece or suite on our floors (except sectional bookcases) bears a "green reduction tag"—something like TWENTY THOUSAND PIECES. Furthermore, the scope of the sale is GREATLY EXTENDED by FIFTEEN "COMPANION SALES" of "EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME."

Here are A FEW SPECIMEN MONEY-SAVING offerings:

Today Shopping Directory
GREENHUT BUILDING.
Midsummer Furniture Sale—Second and Third Floors.
"Companion" Sales of Housefurnishings, China, Glass, Lamps, and Bric-a-Brac—Main Floor.
"Companion" Sales of Carpets, Rugs, Upholsteries, Lace Curtains, and Pictures—First Floor.
MAIN BUILDING.
"Companion" Sales of Household Linens, Blankets and Quilts, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Table-Silver, etc.

Three-Piece Library Suites
Frames of genuine mahogany, rubbed and polished; sofa, arm chair and arm rocker; sides, seats and backs finely upholstered and covered with a choice of genuine leather or sage green panne plush. Regular price $125; sale price..... $75

TURKISH ROCKERS—covered with genuine buckskin leather, in green or brown effects; splendidly upholstered and built upon a patent Harrington spring, which gives the chair extreme comfort. Regular price $35; sale price..... $22.50

DAVENPORT SOFA BEDS—mahogany-finished frames; splendidly upholstered; new spring construction; easily operated. When adjusted are the same width as the ¾-size beds; covered with velours in assorted colors; regular price $60; sale price..... $48

BRASS BEDSTEADS—in satin finish only; seven 1½-inch upright filling rods; 2-inch cross rods; Colonial style; two sizes, 4-6, 4-0. These bedsteads are finished with the new process of applying the lacquer while the tubes are hot; in other words, it is a baked enamel on brass; regular price $30; sale price $18.50

LEATHER COUCHES—in weathered oak or golden oak frames; full open spring construction and patent buttons; covered throughout with the best grade of brown or green Spanish leather. Regular price $50; sale price..... $35

(GREENHUT Building, Second and Third Floors.)

Our Eleventh August Sale of Framed Pictures!

COLORED PICTURES—in 2½-inch gilt frame, with matched metal corners; size 16x20 ins.; value 65c; at..... 35c

COLORTYPES—in antique gilt frame; value $1; at..... 50c

LANDSCAPES—in gilt or burnished frame; size 8x26 inches; special at..... 79c

RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS—in 2½-inch gilt frames; made specially for us; $3.50 value; at..... $1.95

CARBONETTES—in 2½-inch dark frame with gilt lining; special at..... $1

FAC-SIMILE CARBONS—in ornamented frame; $2.50 value; at..... $1.15

HAND-COLORED PICTURES—in bow-top gilt frame, square or oval; $9 value; at..... $3.50

Sale will begin promptly at 8:30 A. M. Whether you are an intending purchaser or not, we extend a cordial invitation to you to attend this remarkable exhibition and sale.

(GREENHUT Building, First Floor.)

Resplendent Cut Glass

THE FOLLOWING, REGULARLY UP TO $3.95, YOUR CHOICE AT..... $1.95
Cut Glass Sugar and Cream Sets; Oil Cruets; Celery Trays; Nappies; Bowls; Carafes; Spoon Holders; Mayonnaise Sets; etc.

THE FOLLOWING, REGULARLY UP TO $4.50, YOUR CHOICE AT..... $2.45
Cut Glass Salad and Fruit Bowls; Jelly Dishes; Celery Trays; Spoon Holders; Sugar and Cream Sets; Water Jugs; Ice Tubs; Ice Cream Trays; Vases; Decanters; etc.

THE FOLLOWING, REGULARLY UP TO $4.85, YOUR CHOICE AT..... $2.95
Cut Glass Oval and Round Fruit Bowls; Jelly Dishes; Celery Trays; Ice Tubs; Mayonnaise Sets; Ice Cream Trays; Whisky Jugs; Fern Dishes; Decanters; etc.

THE FOLLOWING, REGULARLY UP TO $7.75, YOUR CHOICE AT..... $3.95
Cut Glass Oval and Round Bowls; Jelly Dishes; Punch Bowls; Sugar and Cream Sets; Jugs; Butter Dishes; Carafes; Cake Plates; etc.

THE FOLLOWING, REGULARLY UP TO $8.50, YOUR CHOICE AT..... $4.85
Cut Glass Fern Dishes; Whisky Jugs; Claret Jugs; Round and Oval Bowls; Flower Vases; Water Jugs; etc.

OTHER MONEY-SAVINGS:—
79c Cut Glass Handled & Round Nappies at..... 59c
$1.95 Cut Glass 8-inch deep Salad Bowls at..... $1.39
$1.95 Cut Glass Water Jugs at $1.49
—and similar reductions up to $15.95 pieces at..... $11.50

(GREENHUT Building, Main Floor.)

Ask for S. H. Green Trading Stamps—We Give Them

Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845
General Clearance of Over 10,000 Bates-Street, Cluett & Savoy Summer Shirts

1.15 for Summer Shirts—values to 3.00 6 for 6.50
95c for Summer Shirts—values to 2.5 6 for 5.25
85c for Summer Shirts—values to 2.00 6 for 4.75

In addition to the famous Bates-Street, Cluett and Savoy shirts, there are included hundreds of dozens of custom tailored shirts, made especially for our own stock. There are shirts for every Summer service—plain and plaited negligees—with laundered cuffs and soft cuffs.

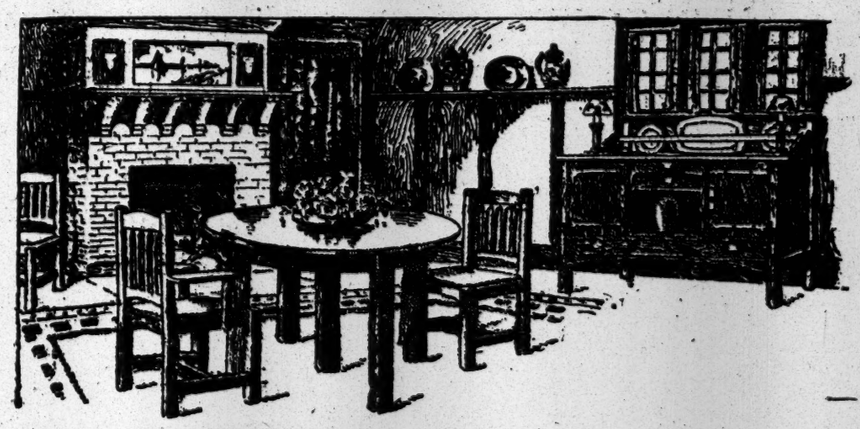
There are upwards of five hundred exclusive designs in finest French, English and domestic madras, cheviot, percale, and soft mercerized French twill cotton—sizes range from 13½ to 17½, in all sleeve lengths in every size. All are cut on coat models—hand-laundered—hand-finished—tailored by expert custom shirt operators.

Assortment, exclu iveness, quality and value considered, there has never been in New York a shirt event of equal impor ance to you.

Smith Gray & Co.
Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.
Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
10 Minutes Jersey City to Hoyt St.—A. & S. Private Subway Station.

The August Furniture Sale Is Rich
In the Kinds Men Like Most—Substantial Styles



MAN LIKES MISSION FURNITURE. Most natural thing in the world that he should. It is solid, substantial, comfortable looking. He feels he can sit down hard without an accident. He likes a chair that will stand a shock when he lands and will not moan, groan or creak when he "scrooches" around to get the position he likes. That is why this mission furniture looks good to him and why it makes the best of living room, library or den furniture.

Now we are particularly strong in just that sort of Furniture in this unmatchable August Furniture Sale.

For instance—and these items ARE just for instance, from a splendidly complete stock:

Rockers.
At $3.50, value $4.50—Early English Oak, wood seat.
At $4.00, value $5.00—Early English Oak, imitation leather seat.
At $6.00, value $8.00—Early English Oak, wood seat.
At $7.50, value $9.50—Early English Oak, leather cushion seat.
At $8.00, value $10.00—Early English Oak, leather seat.
At $10.50, value $14.00—Early English Oak, leather seat and back.
At $14.00, value $17.50—Weathered Oak, Spanish leather seat.
At $15.00, value $19.00—Weathered Oak, Spanish leather seat and back.

Arm Chairs.
At $4.00, value $5.00—Early English Oak, imitation leather seat.
At $5.00, value $6.50—Early English Oak, imitation leather seat.
At $6.00, value $8.00—Early English Oak, wood seat.
At $7.75, value $10.50—Early English Oak, wood seat.
At $10.75, value $13.75—Early English Oak, leather seat and back.
At $14.00, value $17.50—Weathered Oak, Spanish leather seat.
At $16.00, value $20.00—Early English Oak, Spanish leather seat.
At $18.00, value $23.00—Early English Oak, leather seat.

Settees.
At $13.00, value $16.50—Early English Oak, chase leather seat and back.
At $18.00, value $22.50—Early English Oak, leather seat and back.
At $22.00, value $27.50—Weathered Oak, Spanish leather seat.
At $24.00, value $30.00—Weathered Oak, Spanish leather seat.
At $26.00, value $32.50—Weathered Oak, Spanish leather seat and back.
At $32.00, value $40.00—Early English Oak, leather cushion seat.
At $48.00, value $58.00—Fumed Oak, Spanish leather seat and back.
At $65.00, value $82.00—Fumed Oak, leather cushion seat and back.

Bookcases.
At $6.40, value $8.00—Early English Oak.
At $12.00, value $15.00—Early English Oak, revolving.
At $20.00, value $25.00—Early English Oak.
At $25.00, value $32.50—Early English Oak.
At $29.00, value $48.00—Brown Oak.
At $32.00, value $40.00—Fumed Oak.
At $40.00, value $55.00—Old English Oak.
At $65.00, value $100.00—Fumed Oak.

Tables.
At $3.75, value $4.75—Early English Oak.
At $4.00, value $5.00—Early English Oak.
At $6.75, value $8.50—Early English Oak, round or square.
At $7.50, value $9.50—Early English Oak.
At $8.50, value $10.50—Early English Oak.
At $10.00, value $12.50—Early English Oak, with desk drawers.
At $13.00, value $16.50—Fumed Oak.
At $14.00, value $17.50—Early English Oak.
At $18.00, value $22.50—Fumed Oak.
At $20.00, value $25.00—Early English Oak.

Lamps, Electroliers, etc.
At $1.85, value $3.10—Early English Oak Drop Lamp.
At $2.85, value $4.75—Weathered Oak Standing Lamp.
At $4.65, value $7.75—Early English Oak Drop Lamp.
At $5.25, value $8.75—Early English Oak Dome.
At $6.90, value $11.50—Early English Oak Ceiling Lamp.
At $9.50, value $15.50—Weathered Oak Ceiling Lamp.
At $12.75, value $21.25—Weathered Oak Dome.
At $14.85, value $24.75—Weathered Oak Electrolier.
At $17.00, value $29.00—Weathered Oak Chandelier.
At $22.50, value $37.50—Fumed and Weathered Oak Electroliers.

Fourth Floor, Central Building.

MORE STEEL MEN ESCAPE WITH FINES

Punishment Enough, Says Judge Archbald, Defending His Leniency to Trust Offenders.

SATTERLEE IS TO PLEAD

Morgan's Son-in-Law Will Take Advantage of the Nolo Contendere Arrangement Others Have Benefited By.

William P. Palmer, President of the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, appeared before Judge Archbald in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday afternoon with nearly a dozen other Wire Trust defendants to enter the fashionable plea of nolo contendere and receive fines of $1,000 each on the first indictment and $100 on the additional indictments. Judge Archbald has imposed the fines and accepted the pleas against the protest of United States District Attorney Wise and his assistant, John H. Crim, who built up the case against the Wire Trust men. Judge Archbald allowed one defendant, Francis W. Carpenter of Rhode Island, to plead by proxy through his lawyer in order to be spared the trouble of coming to court.

Yesterday Albert H. Walker, an authority on the Sherman act, who has written several books on that statute, asked permission to speak as a "friend of the court" when Frank A. Keyes, a salesman for the American Steel and Wire Company, came along on the usual plea. The lawyer rehearsed the history of the Sherman act and argued that the pending cases were on all fours with the Addyston Pipe case, which President Taft decided twelve years ago when he was on the United States bench, contending that leniency could not properly be shown on the theory that the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases were needed in order to show the defendants whether their acts were criminal or not.

In reply, Judge Archbald said: "It may be I have looked on these offenses more leniently than I should. The object of any criminal prosecution is to visit offenses with the punishment of the law, such as will deter others as well as the defendants from repeating their offenses. I am not persuaded that the law had been so clear before the recent decision of the Supreme Court to the business world. That consideration largely influenced me and guided me in arriving at these fines. Counsel for the defendants wanted smaller fines, the District Attorney wanted larger. I took an intermediate position. The business world now knows what the law is and it is not likely to offend again. The practices complained of have been given up for a year or more. In a sense the indictments are raking up the past. All these considerations tend to vindicate to a certain extent. I will adhere therefore to the fines I have imposed."

The others who pleaded nolo contendere and were fined were Le Baron C. Colt, Secretary and General Manager of the National India Rubber Company, $1,000; Frederick L. Dunbar, General Superintendent of the same company, $1,000; George F. Rummell, Assistant General Sales Agent of the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey, $1,100; Dennis A. Merriman, another Assistant General Sales Agent of the same company, $1,800; Edwin Bartram, $1,100; George A. Cragin, $1,500; Charles W. Bassett, $1,500; Herbert O. Phillips, President and Treasurer of the Phillips Insulated Wire Company, and Frank Baacker, Vice President and General Sales Agent of the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey, $1,600 each.

Judge Archbald will sit again on Friday afternoon to accept pleas of nolo contendere from Herbert L. Satterlee, son-in-law of J. P. Morgan, who is the President of the Habirshaw Wire Company, and other prominent defendants, who are on their way either from Europe or distant parts of the United States.

FIVE TRAINMEN CRUSHED.

Caboose Near Wassaic, N. Y., Shattered by Passenger Train.

CANAAN, Con., July 31.—A passenger train which was backing up to Wassaic, N. Y., on the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad, this morning ran into the caboose of a freight train which had become stalled on a hard grade.

Five trainmen were in the caboose, and all were hurt, but not seriously. One man had two ribs broken. The caboose was shattered and the woodwork had to be chopped away to get at the men. A heavy fog enveloped the tracks, and to this is attributed the collision.

The passenger train had no passengers on board, as it had just been made up and was backing to the station. Traffic was held up two hours.

JULY A DRY MONTH, BUT NOT A HOT ONE

Mean Temperature Only 1.5 Degrees Above the Average of Forty Years.

RAINFALL 3 INCHES SHORT

First Fourteen Days Were as Much Above as the Last Seventeen Were Below the Average in Temperature.

Notwithstanding the many deaths and prostrations in the period of record-breaking heat early last month, Forecaster Scarr of the United States Weather Bureau said July was about an average month. The first fourteen days, he said, were about as far above the normal temperature as the last seventeen days were below, so that the average mean temperature was only 2½ per cent. greater than that of all the months of July for the last forty years.

From July 1 to 14, inclusive, there was only one day—the 8th—on which the temperature did not rise above the normal of 73.5 degrees. On July 3, when the maximum recorded was 98 degrees, the lowest temperature was 16 degrees above the normal. From July 14 to 31, on the other hand, there were only three days—July 24, 30, and 31—on which the temperature did not remain below the normal. The mean temperature for the month was 76.

The hottest July on record was in 1901, when the mean temperature was 78.1 degrees. Last year it was 77.8 and in 1908 76.8. Two years ago it was 73.4 degrees, only a tenth of a degree from the normal for the forty years.

The beginning and end of the month were almost identical as to temperature. On July 1 the maximum and minimum readings were 86 and 68 degrees; on July 31 they were 84 and 66.

In rainfall the last month was three inches short of the normal. It rained eight times, and the total was only 1.54 inches. The normal rainfall for July is 4.54 inches. In July, 1910, the driest on record, only .23 of an inch of rain fell.

"Don't forget to mention," added the forecaster, who escaped all of the hot weather by leaving the city, "that the moment I came back to work, on July 31, there was an appreciable drop in the temperature. I promise to stay for the rest of the Summer."

GREAT SALES at Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Tuesday Specials Now Join Monday's Continuing Values, Making This a Day of Days.

WE KEEP BUSY—FOLLOW THE CROWDS

and you will discover why they come to Macy's. Anything worth buying, that you see and admire elsewhere, or something even better, can be got at Macy's for less money. Some people assume that all you save at Macy's is the odd cents, such as the difference between a Macy 96c and another store's $1.00. But if that were all, there would be no crowds to follow.

IT ISN'T ONLY WHAT YOU SAVE IN MONEY

that brings you to Macy's—**it's what you gain in quality** at the same time. Our low prices are an attraction only because of their application to high qualities.

WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING WE SELL.

YOU ARE SAFE—AND SO ARE WE.

MIDSUMMER WHITE SALE

As many thousands of Undergarments have been gathered for disposal as the average department store sells in a year. Details were announced last Sunday and can be consulted at the counters. Quantities too small to advertise, but particularly worth while, can be located in the department by reference to the "Not Advertised" signs. Second Floor.

Nightgowns from 79c to $1.29.
Chemises from 69c to $1.98.
Corset Covers from 19c to 79c.
Drawers from 49c to 99c.
Combinations from 79c to $1.29.
Princess Slips from 89c to $3.79.
Petticoats from 99c to $5.49.

Average saving on each purchase, one-third to one-half.

CORSETS, BRASSIERES, FERRIS WAISTS

At prices that find no parallel except here.

De Bevoise Brassieres, 39c, 49c, and 98c. Second Floor.
Ferris Corset Waists, for Misses and Women, 49c, 69c, $1.29.
Corsets of reliable makes—the "C-B" the "Marchioness," the "Warner Rustproof," the "J-B," the "American Lady," and Manufacturer's High-grade Samples, 59c to $4.96.

SATIN BATHING SUITS, at $4.19

You paid $6.49 and $7.49 for these Suits just a short while back.

Russian Style, trimmed with contrasting satin, Modified Empire Style, braided on white. Second Floor.
Coat Style, with sailor collar and shield of Pekin silk.

Famous "FRUIT OF THE LOOM" SHEETS & PILLOW CASES far below regular

Ready hemmed for use, and perfect in every way.

Sheets, from 54x94½ at 47c to 90x112½ at 91c.
Bolster Cases, 32c and 36c. Crib Sheets, 28c to 36c.
Pillow Cases, 16c 17c, 19c, 21c. Basement.

SUMMER BLANKETS Reduced one-fourth

Wool mixtures, preferred by many for their easier laundering quality, and pure wool; from our well-known Berkshire wool mixture blankets, slightly imperfect, at **$2.24** for single bed size, to pure wool "Red Star" California Blankets, size 70x80, at **$4.96.** Basement.

End-of-the-Season EMBROIDERIES

On which you save at least a third.

25-inch Embroidered Flouncings	yd. 69c
Crossbar Corset Covering	yd. 24c
White Allover Embroideries, 21 in. wide	yd. 63c
Swiss Emb'y Edgings and Insertions, in matched sets, 1 to 9 in. wide	yd. 12c to 29c
White Galloons for belts and bands	yd. 24c
17 in. Swiss Flouncings	yd. 29c
Color-embroidered Marquisette Bands	yd. 44c

SOME OF THE TUESDAY SPECIALS IN WOMEN'S APPAREL

$12.50 Holland Linen Suits at	5.74
Separate Skirts of Imported Repp, special	$1.96, $2.49, $2.96
Pongee, Cloth-of-gold and Italian Silk Coats	$6.94
Holland Linen, Austrian Linen and English Mohair Coats	$4.49
Misses' $4.00 White Lawn Dresses	$1.96
50c Real Princess Lace Handkerchiefs, at	24c
25c Dress Shields, one side colored to match suits or dresses,	7c
Men's 12c Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, fully laundered	9c
Women's $5.00 Colonial Low Shoes,, leather and white canvas, with huge buckles	$2.97
50 in. Mohair Sicilian and 42 in. Mohair Brilliantine,	yard, 39c
$8.97 Initial Dinner Set of 100 pieces, with gold line to order	$5.89

COMING EVENTS AT MACY'S cast their values before

Annual Furniture Sale Begins Here Next Monday

Buying in haste this week may mean repenting at leisure. The percentage of saving at Macy's is higher in furniture than in most lines of merchandise.

E. A. NEWELL

Men's Silk Shirts

(TO MEASURE)

At Special Prices

An opportunity to procure pure silk shirts, made to your order, in our own work rooms, from high grade TUB SILK SHIRTINGS. Choice of a wide variety of patterns and colorings.

In Two Styles

Plain $7 each Plaited $8 each

Regular $10 and $12 Values

No. 246 FIFTH AVENUE Cor. 28 St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

SUMMER SUITS, For Men and Youths, Reduced to $9.75

Tweeds, worsteds, cassimeres and homespuns. The color variety includes light, medium and dark shades.

Two or three piece models, in light, medium or heavy weights. Fifth Floor.

Sizes 34 to 44 for men.
Sizes 31 to 36 for youths.

You will wonder at the price—
But you will wonder more at the qualities.

This is the time of year when we prepare for Fall goods, so all Summer suits have to go. There are no half measures about Macy's. A sale here is a **sale.** It isn't a few cents you save, but **several dollars.**

Moreover, these are suits it is a pleasure to wear—not suits you **have** to wear simply because you buy cheap.

You mightn't need the suit this moment. That's why we make it worth your while to buy to lay aside.

Men who hesitate to pay little money for suits on the ground that low priced suits can hardly be worth buying are invited to judge these qualities **and see "the difference."**

We want them to leave the price out of consideration, and to regard the suits in the light of the average $18.50 value.

Remember we have **one** standard for regular goods and for sales. You will tell people you got it at Macy's—and our reputation is staked on the quality more than on the price.

High grade Blue Serge Suits in regular stock.
Youths', $9.75 to $18.50.
Men's, $14.75 to $19.75.
Men's Staple Black and Gray Suits—**$14.75 to $29.75.**

MEN'S UNDERWEAR 39c

General Clean-up

These are not two garments in one—they are two garments for the price of one.

Prove that to your own satisfaction by just coming in and looking. First Floor.

The fact that this is a "clear-out" of broken lots affects only the price. It doesn't affect the garments.

They are every whit as desirable as when they were fetching 75c and even $1.00.

As a matter of fact, they are still fetching those prices in other houses handling the same reliable lines.

What does it matter to you that the supply is limited so long as you get yours?

Nainsook, Soiesette, Fancy Satin Stripe, and a large variety of other patterns.

Sleeveless coat model, drawers, full and properly cut, } *mostly to match.*

There Started in the Gimbel Store Yesterday

An AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

That Stands on Its Own Four Legs for Your Judgment

The Furniture is soundly built, skillfully selected, shrewdly purchased, and sold at small profits. It has been provided in quite exceptional variety, and includes much distinguished furniture that has rarely, if ever, been obtainable in an under-price occasion.

The Decision as to Where You Will Make Your August Purchases Will, of Course, Be Determined by the Furniture

Hundreds of New York's well-informed housekeepers made decisions yesterday, among these fine, fresh, beautiful Gimbel stocks, which ask only comparison with what is shown by other good stores, and rest their case on your own good taste and judgment.

Every room in the house is provided for, in delightfully satisfying variety. The Exhibition will repay the ambitious housekeeper for a long railway journey. Come early today, if you can.

Most of this August Sale's advantages—and while they last they are going to make the "Home Beautiful" very easy of accomplishment—are derived from the fact that

The Whole NEW Gimbel Stock of Furniture Has Been Reduced from 10 to 50 Per Cent.

which gives the home-furnisher absolutely free choice from the most artistic and beautiful collection of high-grade furniture in New York today, at savings ranging from ten to fifty dollars on every hundred spent, with a grand average of over twenty-five dollars out of every hundred. But that isn't all. This more than $250,000 worth of superb Furniture—all of it NEW, mind you, for it couldn't well be anything else in a store that has been open less than a year—has been still further diversified and amplified by the addition of

$122,500 Worth of Specially Purchased Furniture Much of It Made to Our Express Order

and ALL of it in every way as desirable as though bought originally for our regular stock making,

a Grand Total of $372,500 Worth of Furniture at August Prices

Every room in the home is richly provided for, with Furniture ranging from the most inexpensive kind that we consider reliable, to the most sumptuous pieces that our expert collected abroad—unique pieces of great beauty. Our entire wonderful collection of

Imported Furniture Is Marked at Half Price

and is exhibited in the Auditorium, on the Eighth floor, with many superb American reproductions of period furniture, also at very low prices.

The Furnishings of the Ideal Home, on the Seventh floor, mostly imported pieces, are also marked *at half former prices.*

FURNITURE WHICH YOU ARE NOT YET READY TO RECEIVE, can be bought now, to take advantage of August prices, and its delivery arranged for later, when convenient.

Auditorium, Eighth floor. Furniture Store, Seventh floor.

Thousands of Blankets, Sheets, Comfortables and Bedspreads at Prices that Will Delight Every Housekeeper, in This

August Sale of Bed Coverings

When you talk about "Utica" Sheets and Pillow Cases, and equally staple qualities of Blankets, Quilts, Bedspreads and the like, you are talking about things that every housekeeper knows like a book—including their market prices—and in which she is keenly interested. Therefore, plain descriptions of these bread-and-butter staples of housekeeping, and the extraordinarily low prices in this First Gimbel August Sale of Bed Coverings, are all that is needed to impress on the majority of women living in and about New York the great importance of this occasion.

One thing may be added, and that is, that we compelled these low prices by lavish purchases, made at most advantageous times, of the scores of high-quality items in the Sale; so that there is plenty for everybody. Some of the important offerings:

Utica Sheets
Torn Sizes Before Hemming

54 x 90 in., regularly 65c, now 45c
63 x 90 in., regularly 70c, now 50c
72 x 90 in., regularly 75c, now 55c
81 x 90 in., regularly 80c, now 60c
81 x 99 in., regularly 95c, now 70c
90 x 90 in., regularly 90c, now 65c
90 x 99 in., regularly $1.05, now 75c

Utica Pillow Cases
Sizes Before Hemming

42 x 36 in., regularly 18c, now 14c
45 x 36 in., regularly 20c, now 15c
50 x 36 in., regularly 22c, now 18c
54 x 36 in., regularly 25c, now 20c

Utica Sheeting, 25c Yard

2¼ yards wide, 25c for sheets.
1½ yards wide, 12½c yard, for pillow cases.
Fruit of the Loom or Hill Bleached Muslin, 7c yard, 36 in. wide. We reserve the right to limit quantity at this price.
36-in. Lonsdale Cambric at 10c yard.

Bedspreads

$1 each, regularly $1.75—Large double-bed size; handsome patterns; best value we have yet offered.
$1.90 each, regularly $3—Beautiful satin or corded finish; medium-weight; large size for double beds.

Down-Filled Quilts

$3.50 each, $5 kind; cut size, 6 x 5 ft., filled with good down; covered with best American sateen.

Wool-Filled Quilts

Wool means strictly all-wool—**$2.65 each,** $3.50 and $4 kind; 72 x 78 in., fine silkoline coverings, cut sizes.

Blankets

We are offering some of the best Blanket Specials in New York. Bought direct from the mill, and all made as the Gimbel standard requires.

$1.75 pair, regularly $3; white woolen blankets, made for wear; for double beds; warp cotton, filling cotton and wool.

$3.25 pair, regularly $6; white woolen blankets, made for best wear, 60 x 84 in., pure wool filling on fine cotton warp. Blue or pink headings.

$5 pair, white with pink or blue borders, strictly all-wool filling, on fine spool cotton-warp; large double bed size.

Comfortables

$1 each, regularly $1.50—Cotton-filled Comfortables, double-bed size; silkoline coverings.

Crib Comfortables, filled with pure white cotton, figured centers of mull or silk—all have plain silk border—at **$1.50 each,** regularly $2.50 and $3.

Second floo

An After-Inventory Clearance of 446

Men's High-grade SUITS at $15

That were $20, $22, $25 and $28

Our own fine stock contributes the whole 446. That's plenty of guarantee for the critical man as to their tailoring, fit, all-woolness and general A-1 character.

This saving of $5 to $13 will strike a responsive chord today in the breast of many a man who is figuring up his vacation money, with reference to the new suit that he knows he ought to get. He may even have trouble in picking out the suit he likes best—there are so many good patterns to choose from.

This season's mixtures in a big variety; also plain and fancy blues, and plain blacks. Full, half or quarter-lined; some with only the sleeves lined. Two and three-piece styles. Sizes broken, but all sizes from 33 to 46 in the aggregate.

$20, $22, $25 and $28 Suits at $15 Each.
Fourth floor

Curtiss Biplane on Exhibition

One of the famous Curtiss aeroplanes, which is the same model as the three that will be entered in the Gimbel New York-Philadelphia race, next Saturday, is on exhibition on our fourth floor.

This is the identical machine that made the historic flight from Key West to Havana—the first aerial flight that ever made such a distance out of sight of land. This machine has flown in many cities of the country, and has been seen by millions of people. Fourth floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST

Boston Garter

Velvet Grip

Boston Garter is sold the world over more than any other. The PAD Boston Garter will keep your sock wrinkle-free and your ankle trim. There's life and give in the web. No metal rubs your leg. On in a moment—off as quickly. Ask for the PAD Boston Garter—you can get it most everywhere.

The Most Comfortable Men's Garter Made.

There's a Reason for the White-Lined Pad

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere

LISLE 25c

SILK 50c

GEORGE FROST CO. Makers - Boston

ADVERTISEMENT.

Live Circulation

IF you want prompt returns, Mr. National Advertiser, use *daily newspapers* in the sections of the country to which you wish to appeal, and announce your proposition clearly and repeatedly.

Go where the daily newspaper penetrates—*every part of every city.*

You can select daily newspapers to cover any territory desired and you can leave the undesirable localities uncovered.

You do not buy *dead circulation* when you use daily newspapers, and you get immediate results if your product has real value and is properly advertised.

The Daily Newspaper Club was organized to assist advertisers in getting the best results from their publicity.

Can we help you? Our advice involves no obligation on your part.

The Daily Newspaper Club

World Building, New York.

J. Ehrlich & Sons.

YOUR GLASSES WILL NOT SLIP nor annoy you during the warm weather if the clip fits your nose.

We sell every good clip. One of them will surely fit and hold your glasses firmly.

Perfect Fitting Clips, 50c Pair.
Broken Glasses Quickly Replaced.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists' Opticians
223 Sixth Av., 15th St. 217 B'dway, Astor House
350 Sixth Av., 22d St. 101 Nassau — Ann St.
17 West 42d—Bet. 5th & 6th Aves., New York
498 Fulton St., Cor. Bond St., Brooklyn.

Huyler's Candies of Rare Quality

An Assortment of Heart Shaped Deliciously Flavored Sweets

PACKED IN HEART SHAPED TIN BOXES.
35 cents per Box.

Sold by our Sales Agents everywhere and by *Huyler's* 85 Retail Stores.

Crouch & Fitzgerald

CLUB BAGS

Fifth Avenue N. W. Corner 20th Street

Broadway Above Cortlandt Street

Sixth Avenue Below 42d Street

COMMERCIAL TRUNKS

...ostum

OLD BOARD IN PLACE OF COURT OF CLAIMS

Dix Signs Bill Legislating Judges Out of Office, but They Will Fight to Stay.

MORE VETOES ANNOUNCED

Governor Criticises Private Bankers—Reimburses Skene for Money Spent as State Engineer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 31.—Senator Loomis's bill legislating out of office the Judges of the Court of Claims and restoring the old Board of Claims, was one of sixteen bills which the Governor signed on Saturday and allowed to lie over until to-day.

The Board of Claims is to consist of three Commissioners at salaries of $6,000 each and $1,500 for expenses. The Judges of the Court of Claims are three in number with salaries of $8,000 each. They are Theodore Swift of Potsdam, Adolph K. Rodenbeck of Rochester, and Charles H. Murray of New York.

These Judges have sixty days to wind up the affairs of the court. The new Commissioners to be named by the Governor have the appointment of a clerk at $3,000, a deputy at $2,500, and a stenographer at $2,500.

The Judges of the court do not intend to give up their office without a struggle. They hold that the court being a court of record established by the vote of the people in referendum on the Barge Canal it cannot be abolished by less than a constitutional amendment.

Additional vetoed items given out at the Executive offices to-day aggregate $878,200, the largest amount being $625,000 for the Great Meadow Prison building at Comstock. The Governor's reason is that the condition of the Treasury will not stand the expense at this time.

Thirteen more veto messages were also made known to-day, some of them having been written as far back as July 26. The Ramsperger bill to amend the insurance law relative to the issuance of certificates of authority to foreign corporations, is objected to on the ground that it "is special legislation, and is designed to affect a single corporation now doing business in this and in a number of other States, by requiring the Insurance Department to issue for its benefit a specila certificate for use in certain other States."

Gov. Dix vetoed the bill of Assemblyman M. A. O'Neil to extend the act regulating private bankers in first-class cities to the entire State. The Governor says the effect of the bill would be to give a banking franchise in perpetuity to all private bankers outside of cities of the first-class, who at the present time are engaged in such business.

"Inasmuch as many of these private bankers are known to be irresponsible and unfit to conduct the banking business," says the Governor, "I am of the opinion that the proposed amendment is not wise. The effect of this bill would practically destroy amendments made to the banking law of 1910, which regulates private banks and which act was sustained by the United States Supreme Court."

Another bill which the Governor disapproved to-day is the bill of Senator Stilwell to permit the Union Railroad Company of New York to consolidate with any street surface railroad in Westchester County, as well as other street surface railroads.

There was strenuous objections by all of the supervising officers connected with the New York Department of Education to Mr. Goldberg's proposed amendment to the New York City Charter relative to making eligible lists of candidates for appointment on the teaching staff, says the Governor in his veto of the measure.

"It requires," he says, "that an existing eligible list must remain for three years or until everybody on the list has been appointed. This prevents the Board of Education from securing year by year those who show themselves best qualified in open competitive examinations. It favors the inefficient instead of the efficient, and gives to those who succeed in passing the examination a more or less vested right as against the city's best interests."

Other bills vetoed were:

Senator Gittins—Appropriating $75,000 to be used for establishing scholarships for the aid of students in colleges.

Senator Bayne—Providing that a room where five or more persons are employed doing laundry work by way of trade shall be considered a factory.

These bills were signed:

Senator Frawley—Repealing the laws providing for appropriations for the Palisades Inter-State Park debt, the highway improvement, and the canal debt sinking funds, and imposing a direct tax of sixtenths of 1 mill on each dollar of real and personal property.

Senator Cronin—Prohibiting savings and loan associations from taking a mortgage on vacant land when the total investment of the association by the taking of such mortgage in unimproved real estate shall exceed 15 per cent. of the accumulated capital, no loans secured by mortgages on vacant lands to exceed 50 per cent. of the actual value.

Senator Harte—Appropriating $6,877 to reimburse Frederick Skene incurred while State Engineer and Surveyor, in receiving moneys from the automobile manufacturers' committee as indemnity for damages to State highways.

HE MOVED WARING'S ASHES.

Colonel's Secretary Bore Them from Swinburne Island.

Frederick Hogel, who is said to have carried the ashes of the late Col. George E. Waring, former Street Cleaning Commissioner of this city, from Quarantine to town and to have handed them over to the heirs for burial, visited yesterday the office of George S. Scofield, Dr. Doty's attorney, at 63 Wall Street.

Hogel, who now lives at Woodcliffe Lake, N. J., described the transfer of Col. Waring's ashes in this way:

"I was Col. Waring's private secretary, and, shortly after his death of yellow fever in this city, I was told by his executor, G. Everett Hill, to go down to Quarantine and get his ashes, because his body had been taken to Swinburne Island and burned as a sanitary precaution. I went down to Quarantine at Rosebank and presented the order which Mr. Hill had given me. I was told that the ashes were in two urns on Swinburne Island, and that if I would wait an employe would go over in a boat and get them from Swinburne Island.

"After I had waited some time the employe returned from Swinburne Island and gave me the two urns, which, he said, contained Col. Waring's ashes. I brought the two urns to this city and gave them to Mr. Hill. They were subsequently buried at Stamford, Conn."

Dr. Doty has also received a personal letter from Mr. Hill protesting the falsity of the story of the desecration of Col. Waring's ashes as told to the Quarantine investigators by Witness Denyse last Friday.

"If I can aid you in punishing this perjurer, I shall be glad to do so," Mr. Hill wrote.

Dr. Doty, when asked if he contemplated any legal steps against Denyse for any of his testimony against the Health Officer's private character, said he would not discuss the matter at this time.

Only three cases of cholera remained last night in the Swinburne Island Hospital at Quarantine. Two weeks ago there were eighteen. The other fifteen patients have been discharged as cured. Health Officer Doty and his assistants expressed the belief that danger of a cholera invasion is now at a minimum.

At Hoffman Island, the detention ground of immigrants from cholera infested ports, thirty persons are detained on suspicion. Three of these were taken yesterday from the steamer Berlin, in from Naples. The steamer, which has been detained since July 2, was released. The cabin passengers of the Duca Di Ganos were discharged also.

ENJOINS COPPER MERGER.

Judge Wiest Thinks Calumet and Hecla Plan Evades Statutes.

LANSING, Mich., July 31.—In granting a temporary injunction to-day to Charles H. Turner and other minority stockholders of the Osceola Mining Company, to prevent the consolidation of that and nine other copper mining companies of Michigan, Judge Wiest, of the Ingham County Circuit Court, held that the State statute relative to such consolidations is a bar to the completion of the organization in its proposed form.

Besides the Osceola company the following mining companies are involved in the proposed merger: The Calumet & Hecla, the Ahmeek, Laurium, La Salle Copper, St. Neca, Superior, Alloues, Centennial Copper, and the Tamarack.

The court declared that if the Michigan State law, which limits the amount of capital stock of such mergers to $10,000,000, allows the proposed merger to be completed with $10,000,000 capital stock and $82,000,000 in capital, the act simply operates to save the corporation from paying a franchise fee upon all above $10,000,000, and prevents its true capital and capital stock from being disclosed.

"No splitting of words can change $82,000,000 of property and assets, contributed by so many companies, from being what it is in law and intention consolidated for, and that is the capital upon which the proposed consolidation commences operations," said Judge Wiest.

The Osceola stockholders by a vote of more than 70 per cent. decided to accept the consolidation terms offered by the Calumet company. Seven other companies have also accepted the same terms—but the meeting of the Laurium company has been stayed several times by court proceedings brought by the heirs of G. M. Hyams of New York.

NOT SEEKING MISS ARNOLD.

Missing Girl's Parents in Europe for Benefit of Mr. Arnold's Health.

It was learned yesterday on authority that Francis R. Arnold, father of the missing Dorothy Arnold, with his wife and their daughter, Miss Marjorie Arnold, are in Europe, but they are not there trying to trace the whereabouts of the missing girl. This was the statement of John S. Keith of 40 Wall Street, Mr. Arnold's lawyer, who said that Mr. Arnold had been persuaded with difficulty to take the trip, in the hope that his health would be improved.

"I do not know where the Arnolds are," said Mr. Keith, "beyond the fact that they have gone away. I understand that Mr. Arnold is not at his home in Bar Harbor, and so I conclude that he must be somewhere in Europe. There is no reason for the story that they are there looking for Miss Dorothy, for I know that such is not the case. They are just as much in the dark as to the fate of Miss Dorothy as they were on the day she disappeared last year. Personally I still believe that she is dead."

Mr. Keith said that the police keep him informed of the finding in New York of all unidentified bodies of women. He said that he had examined ten bodies within the last few months on the supposition that they might turn out to be that of Miss Arnold. Six of the bodies were found in New York, and the other four in Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Hoboken. It was positively established in each case, Mr. Keith said, that the body was not that of Miss Arnold.

ENJOINS $1,000,000 CONCERN.

Officers of American Bankers' Assurance Company Forbidden to Act.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—The Circuit Court to-day granted a petition for the appointment of a receiver for the American Bankers Assurance Company and granted also a temporary injunction to restrain Harry M. Rubey, A. C. Landon and I. B. Jones from continuing to act as its officers, or interfering with its assets, said to be $1,000,000.

The suit, which was filed by fifteen stockholders, owning 13,000 shares, followed minor litigation and a series of appeals to stockholders by John B. Christensen of Dover, Del., Vice President and counsel of the company, who has insisted that the company's lawrui home is in Dover, Del. The books were recently moved from Dover to St. Louis and the legality of the removal is one of the central points at issue in the suit.

Violations of the insurance laws of Delaware and Missouri are charged and it is alleged in the petition that the company's affairs are now in a state where continuance of the business as now carried on by the St. Louis officers would mean a further loss of the stockholder's money.

A. C. Landon, who was elected President of the company July 14, when Christensen was displaced as Vice President, denied the charges, made in the receivership petition and said the only occasion for the proceeding was Christensen's fight to keep the company's offices in Delaware where, he declared, the company had lost its State license.

NIOBE'S CREW SAFE.

One Small Boat Wrecked—Cruiser on Way to Halifax.

CLARKES HARBOR, N. S., July 31.—With two Government steamers alongside, the Canadian cruiser Niobe, which for five hours was aground on Saturday night on the southwest ledges of Cape Sable, arrived to-day. Pumps are keeping the water out of the cruiser.

After being floated the cruiser proceeded under her own power to Shag Harbor, where she anchored with a soft mud bottom beneath her. From Shag Habor the Niobe steamed to this habor, preparatory to sailing for Halifax, where she will be placed in dry dock.

The sixteen sailors of the Niobe, who for six hours were at the mercy of a heavy southeast wind in two small boats, were all on board the cruiser to-day. One of the boats was wrecked, but all of the men boarded the remaining boat and rejoined the ship.

KILLED ON A TROOP TRAIN.

Conductor Arrested for Shooting Negro Porter and Cook.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 31.—Three special troop trains carrying soldiers from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort Myer passed through here in good order yesterday, but H. L. Robretson, conductor on a Pullman car, a dead porter, and a wounded cook were left here.

The police are detaining Robertson, who is a resident of San Antonio, Texas, and who is accused of shooting the two negroes. He declared that when he reprimanded them for neglecting their duties they attacked him and he shot in self-defense.

Ozanam A. A. Members' Games.

The Hudson Street branch of the Ozanam Athletic Association will hold the second set of members' monthly games at De Witt Clinton Park on Sunday, Aug. 6, at 10 o'clock. All the club's star athletes, including Claude Ressonico, the crack distance runner, who formerly sported the colors of the U. S. L., will compete in these games.

LAST AUTO SHOW IN MADISON SQ. GARDEN

Famous Building to House Final Motor Exhibition from Jan. 6 to 20, 1912.

All doubt as to there being an automobile show in Madison Square Garden next Winter, which was created by the sale of the old structure some time ago for the purpose of erecting an office building on the site, has been set at rest by the official announcement that the twelfth National Automobile Show will be held in the Garden from Jan. 6 to 20, 1912.

Judging from the details of preparation which are now well under way, the forthcoming exhibition will be the largest and most important affair ever held within the confines of the famous building. The Show Committee which so successfully planned and executed the gigantic exhibition of last Winter, consisting of Col. George Pope, Chairman; Charles Clifton, Alfred Reeves, and Merle L. Downs, Secretary, will again have charge of the work of staging the National show and will leave no stone unturned to make the affair minutely typical of the industry they represent.

Like that of last season, the 1912 show will be two shows in one—Part One, which will be held during the week of Jan. 6 to 13, being devoted exclusively to passenger or pleasure vehicles, while commercial vehicles, electric carriages, and motor cycles will be shown in the Part Two period, lasting from Jan. 15 to 20. Comprehensive displays of accessories will be included at both exhibitions.

The amount of preliminary detail to be attended to in bringing about the culmination of a finished automobile show is so big that the Show Committee began its work several months ago. The decorative schemes and arrangements for spaces, which are the most important things to be considered in an exhibition of this kind, have held the attention of the committee for many months. It is promised that the forthcoming show will be better from every viewpoint than any of its predecessors. The steel and metal construction work, which was used extensively in the decorative plan at the last show, will again be used throughout the building.

The Garden show brings together the manufacturers of the longest standing and experience whose products are known everywhere. Their cars determine the styles for the ensuing year, and embody all that is new and interesting for 1912. Letters for applications for spaces will be issued the latter part of August, and the allotment of spaces will be made shortly after the applications are received. The offices of the Show Committee are at 7 East Forty-second Street, New York.

AUTO FETE AT LONG BRANCH.

Many Prizes to be Given for Various Competitions During Carnival.

An automobile fête will be conducted at Long Branch on the afternoon of Saturday, Aug. 12, in conjunction with the third annual Long Branch Carnival, which will be held on that day and the two preceding days. Five first prizes and five second prizes will be distributed for the following features: For the best decorated car, for the most original design, for the most grotesque design, for the best decorated business car, and for the best decorated car turned out by a garage in Monmouth County.

Cups have been donated by Benedict J. Greenhut, Murray Guggenheim, Mrs. J. H. Parker, Messrs. Morton and Charles Schwars, and Messrs. H. Content & Co. The committee in charge of the decorated cars is made up of Monroe H. Rothschild, M. J. Dannenberg, Melville Solomon, Clarence J. Housman, and Louis Runkel. An additional prize of $5 in gold will be given to the chauffeur of the car winning first prize in each class.

VERNON McKINNEY'S STAKE.

Lively Contest for Chamber of Commerce Purse in Detroit Race.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—Splendid racing and fast time characterized all four of the events on the programme of the Grand Circuit meeting which began to-day at the State Fair Grounds. The big race of the day, the Chamber of Commerce $5,000 stake for 2:13 pacers, developed into a two-horse contest after the first heat, Vernon McKinney and Branham Baughman racing out in front of the field in each of the last three heats.

The start of the race was delayed by the bad acting of Fanny Stanton. When the field finally got away, the mare was so far behind that she never had a chance to catch up. Peter the Second, driven by Young D. H. Valentine, had an easy time winning the heat, but his effort was too much for him, and thereafter he was not a strong contender.

After finishing fifth in the initial heat, Vernon McKinney came to the front and took the next three, closely pressed all the way by Branham Baughman, who, in view of his stake-winning performances in his last two starts, was the pick of the field. Akar, the Geers entry, was a disappointment. The handsome stallion was slightly lame, and after finishing well up in the first round, was forced to take the flag in the second.

The fourth heat was a magnificent race all the way between the two leaders, and for a great part of the distance they paced like a team. Coming into the stretch, however, Vernon McKinney took a slight lead, held it to the wire, and won by a length. The summary:

2:19 Trot.—Purse, $1,000; three in five heats.

Gordon Todd, br. s., by Todd, (Geers)	4	1	1	1
Lady McKinney, b. m., by Washington McKinney, (Murphy)	1	3	4	6
Sid Anna, ch. m., (Snow)	2	9	2	4
Wapones, b. c., (N. Grady)	3	2	3	3
Elizabeth Ray, br. m., (McLaughlin)	5	7	6	2
Neva Todd, b. m., (Curtis)	6	4	8	7
Miss Crescens, b. m., (Gray)	8	5	5	5
Carol Bells, b. m., (Lasell)	10	6	9	ds
Judge Stowe, b. g., (Patterson)	7	8	7	dr
Doctor Archdale, b. g., (Frost)	9	ds		
Areo, b. g., (Macey)	ds			

Time—2:14¼; 2:13¾; 2:13¾; 2:13¾.

Chamber of Commerce $5,000 Stake for 2:13 Pacers.—Three in five heats.

Vernon McKinney, br. s., by Guy McKinney, (James)	5	1	1	1
Branham Baughman, br. g., (Cox)	2	2	2	2
Peter Preston, g. h., (Dean)	4	5	4	3
Peter II., br. h., by Mr. Pinkerton, (D. H. Valentine)	1	4	3	ds
Sir R., b. g., (Murphy)	7	3	ds	
Akar, ch. s., (Geers)	3	ds		
Birtle, br. g., (Maloney)	6	ds		
Fanny Stanton, br. m., (Dodge)	ds			

Time—2:04½; 2:04; 2:03¾; 2:04½.

2:07 Trot.—Purse, $1,000; two in three heats.

Soprano, ch. m., by Bellini, (Andrews)	1	1
Dudie Archdale, blk. m., (Geers)	2	2
Spanish Queen, b. m., (G. Macey)	3	3
Nancy Royce, blk. m., (McCarthy)	4	5
Grace, ch. f., (McDevitt)	6	4
Sterling McKinney, br. s., (Shuler)	5	ds
Billy Burke, b. h., (McDonald)	ds	

Time—2:05½; 2:06.

2:08 Pace.—Purse, $1,000; two in three heats.

Hal B., Jr., br. s., by Hal B., (Easson)	1	1
Sunny Jim, ch. s., (Shively)	2	2
Teen, ch. g., (Brown)	3	3
Gordon Prince, Jr., blk. h., (Lattimer)	ds	
Princess Hal, b. m., (Hedrick)	ds	
Star King, b. g., (Frost)	ds	

Time—2:06¾; 2:05¼.

POLO DOES NOT DRAW AT PIER

Four Persons View Three Games from Grand Stand at Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 31.—Two more or less brilliant polo games and one of minor interest, respectively for the Army and Navy Cups and National point trophies, constituted the programme this afternoon to open the second week of the Point Judith Polo Club tournament. The general attendance was poor, only four spectators in the grandstand, and society row, between the two fields, had but indifferent patronage from clubdom, and the feminine members of the polo set.

The first event on to-day's card was for the Army and Navy Cups, between the Myopia Freebooters—Q. A. Shaw, E. D. Morgan, Jr., H. P. McKean, and F. H. Prince, who won by a score of 13 to 4½ over the Philadelphia Freebooters—A. J. Drexel, Paul H. Tweed, C. R. Snowden, and Philip Boyer. For Myopia the goals were made by Shaw, (5,) McKean, (3,) and Morgan, (4;) allowed by handicap, 2; total, 14, less two ½ goals on fouls, net 13. For Philadelphia Tweed, (5,) Paul, (1;) total, 6, less two ½ goals and ¼ for fouls and safety hit; net, 4½.

The Myopias surpassed in team formation. Shaw vigorously took on every placing, and Morgan and McKean easily outclassed their opposites in picking up, passing, and determined opposition. In the seventh period the Philadelphians began to attack strenuously, but it was then too late to change the score materially.

The seventh match for the National Point Cups was much more interesting. Eugene Reynal, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Malcolm Stevenson, and J. A. Rawlins fought as they have seldom fought before to outpoint the Point Judiths, Alexander Brown, Robert E. Strawbridge, Joshua Crane, and R. L. Agassiz, but their initial attack was not maintained after the third period. The fourth and fifth rounds were wholly in favor of Point Judith, and the team finished a winner by 9 goals, as against 8 registered by Meadow Brook. For the latter Reynal scored 2, J. M. Waterbury 5, M. Stevenson 1. Agassiz was the power behind the throne on the other side. He registered 4, Brown, 2, and Crane 2.

The two latter put up a combination that was irresistible in the eighth period, and neither Waterbury nor Stevenson could break through their guard, although they managed to turn the ball every time it came near their goal, so neither side tallied.

The second game for the Army and Navy Cups was slow. There was much ineffective all-around field play, many outsides at field ends, and little combination on the part of the Great Necks—J. P. Grace, W. R. Grace, David Bows, and J. G. Milburn, Jr.—who scored 5 points and lost 1¼, net 3¾, as against 12 goals earned, 2 allowed by handicap, total 14, earned mostly after long drawn out trials by the Dedham Seconds, S. H. Wolcott, J. A. Amory, P. W. Wrenn, and G. G. Amory.

Jeannette vs. Ross To-night.

Joe Jeannetta, the Hoboken heavyweight, and Tony Ross of Newcastle, Penn., will be the headliners in to-night's show at the Twentieth Century A. C. Jeannette is regarded as a more clever performer than any of the white heavyweights in the game to-day, but in Ross he will face a strong and aggressive fighter, who is expected to offset Jeannette's cleverness by his strength and hitting power. Ross made Sandy Ferguson quit last week, and if he can go through to-night's bout without suffering a set-back he will be in for several more bouts at the Twentieth Century A. C. Kid Williams, the Southern bantam, will hook up in the semi-final with Willie Carroll of Brooklyn or Walter Brooks. The club promises to have the principals of the main bout ready to enter the ring at 10 o'clock.

Free Foresters Strong in Cricket.

LONDON, July 31.—To-day's match of the Germantown Cricket Club against the Free Foresters at Lord's cricket ground drew a big crowd. The Americans went in first and scored 156 in the first innings. Pearson made 50, Stewart 44, Priestman 14, Bretherton 11, and the others single figures. The Free Foresters, who are a tremendously strong team of amateurs, ran up 100, with a loss of three wickets.

At the close of play the Free Foresters stood 327 for a loss of eight wickets. Priestman, for the visitors, bowled well and took nearly all the wickets. The other end, however, was weak. Six or seven bowlers tried unavailingly. Stewart worked hard and the wicket keeping and fielding generally were smart, but the batsmen, all of whom are members of first-class country teams, always had the upper hand.

British Isles Cricketers Win.

Picked teams representing natives of the British Isles and British Colonies played in a cricket match at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday, with the result that the former won by a margin of twenty-four runs. The teams were chosen from the various teams forming the Van Cortlandt Park Cricket League, and it was the first of a series of three games. George Shaw and J. Gillette did the best batting for the Britishers, with scores of 18, not out, and 17, respectively, both being members of the Columbia Oval team.

WEBER TALKS OF GISSING.

Trainer Who Went Abroad with Runner Denies That He Will Prep German Team.

Harry Gissing, the indoor champion middle distance runner, who, since his defeat in the English championships, has been competing with marked success on the Continent, will sail for New York on Aug. 19. This information was vouchsafed by Jake Weber, who went abroad with Gissing, and who was compelled to return home because of business cares.

"Gissing has no intention of staying in Germany," said Weber, upon being told of the rumors that Gissing was to train the German team for the Olympic championships at Stockholm next year.

"He has several races in Edinburgh on Aug. 15, and in Glosgow two days later," continued Weber, "after which he will come home. Our treatment in London was very much along the lines our boys received at the Olympic games in 1908, and I am convinced that foreigners in athletics receive a fairer deal here than our boys get when they go to the 'tight little isle.'

"After Gissing was beaten at the Stadium, we went to Berlin, in order to get a go at Braun, who had won the title in England, but the German would have none of Harry's game, with the result that he won the middle distances easily.

"Braun, however, has agreed to take part in races during the middle of next month in Scotland, and Gissing will camp on his trail, with the idea of finding out who is the better man.

"I think Braun is the greatest quarter miler I've ever seen, but rather fancy Gissing for the four-furlong distance. We were unfortunate in our training prior to the English championships, as it rained continually during the period leading up to the races while we were in Brighton.

"Braun is a splendidly proportioned fellow, weighing about 150 pounds, and standing about six feet tall. He has a splendid stride, and an almost unbeatable sprint in the half mile, unless carried along too fast during the early part of the race.

"In regard to the defeat in Berlin of Tex-Ramsdell, who won both the 100 and 220 dashes in the English championships, by Rau, the German champion, I can only say that Rau beat the gun in both instances, as the men were to all intents and purposes sent away to a 'mutual consent' start, with the field breaking half a dozen times without a penalty being inflicted.

"I am satisfied that had the English championship half mile been in one heat Gissing would have given a much better account of himself, but the two heats, a trial and final, were too much for him. After the manner in which he won his heat Gissing was very much fancied, but the English officials worked overtime in their efforts to have Braun returned the winner, as it seemed quite unlikely that any of the home talent had a look-in. America is good enough for me when it comes to sportsmanship."

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60-inch size..... 40.00

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Suits That Are Worth $30 Are Now $22.00

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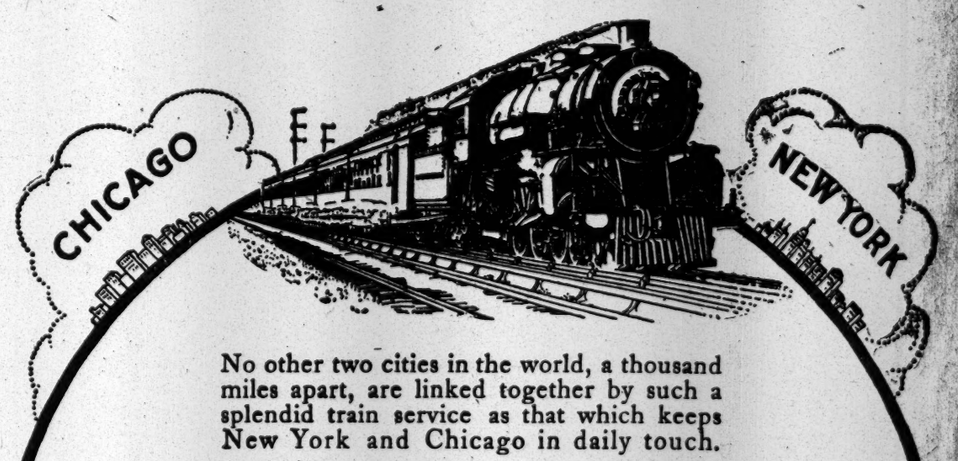

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...R SOX SHATTER ...WARHOP'S CURVES

...teen Hits and Thirteen ... an Afternoon's Harvest for Chicago Club.

THE SCORE.

...t....	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	5—13
...York..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 0

CHICAGO.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
McConnell, 2b.	5	1	2	1	0	0	5	0
...rd, 2b.....	4	2	1	1	0	1	3	0
...kin, 3b....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Callahan, lf...	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
McIntyre, rf....	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
...e, cf.....	5	1	3	0	0	1	1	0
...der, 1b.....	4	2	2	1	0	19	0	0
...nnehill, ss..	5	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
...llivan, c....	5	1	2	0	0	1	3	0
...ite, p.....	5	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Total.....	44	13	17	2	3	27	18	0

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
...niels, cf....	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
...ites, rf.....	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
...Chase, 1b.....	4	0	0	0	0	12	2	1
...Cook, lf.....	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
...Hartzell, 3b...	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
...Knight, ss.....	2	0	1	0	1	1	5	1
...Seager, ss....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
...Zeider, 2b...	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
...Blair, c.....	3	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
...Warhop, p....	3	0	0	0	0	1	7	0
Total	30	0	4	0	3	27	20	2

Two-base hits—McIntyre, Sullivan, Blair. Three-base hits—McConnell, Lord, McIntyre. Home run—Bodie. Sacrifice hits—Lord. Stolen bases—Bodie, Walter, Knight. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 5. Double plays—White, Tannehill, and Zeider; Chase, Knight, and Chase. Struck out—By White, 3; by Warhop, 3. Bases on balls—Off Warhop, 2. Hit by pitcher—By White, (Knight.) Umpires—Messrs. Rollin and Perrine. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

To the world's great catastrophes, which include the Johnstown flood, the eruption of Mount Pelée, the San Francisco jar, the Custer massacre, and the wreck of the Hesperus, add the uprising of the White Sox on the Hilltop yesterday. Yes, Colonel, muffle the drums, fly the flags at half-mast, and shed a tear for the Yankees, limping to the clubhouse, sad and dejected, after a 13 to 0 defeat. Not since way back in 1908 have the Yanks been pummeled so savagely. Strong men quaked before the touching scene and turned their heads away. You know what Gen. Sherman thought about war.

The revolution began early in the first inning and continued until late in the ninth. All this time Jack Warhop was the butt of the most tremendous batting assault of the season. The splashing hits dug up the turf in the outfield, splintered the fence, and scorched the green lawn to a ruddy brown. The Sox ammunition included seventeen hits, all propelled as from a thirteen-inch gun.

In the confusing maze of events, one detail stands out like a lighthouse on a dark night. It was the thunderclap of Jim Bodie, the fence buster. With two on bases in the ninth inning, and with the Sox in front 8 to 0, this sturdy young Francois Pizoila, (correct,) shivering in fear of a rally from the decrepit Yanks, hammered the ball high and far into the centre-field bleachers, and jogged around the tally highway, shoving in two runs ahead of him. Then the game was safe. When Ping got back to his hotel he told his parrot about it, and the gabby bird sat up later than usual squawking "Ping made good," "Ping made good."

As far as pitching goes, Warhop didn't have a thing yesterday but the sad expression on his face. He lobbed them over as if he was playing bean-bag with Blair, and the Sox waved their bats in an outburst of walloping delight. Jack lost the combination of his famous underhand raise shoot, and every time he let it fly he shut his eyes tight and didn't open them until he heard the ball crack against the fence. McIntyre, Bodie, McConnell, Callahan, and Lord all had a hand in trying to push over the stockade which surrounds the park.

Doc White pitched for Chicago, and he let the spineless Yankees hit safely four times. Wolter got two of these and Knight and Knight the others. Blair's was a two-bagger, if that's any consolation to you. The Yankee batsmen stood about as they'll be expected to be shot at sunset, and were so weak they couldn't raise a cry for help. They spun easy spluttering grounders to Tannehill and White until the arms of both of these athletes were tired throwing runners out at first. Only two balls went to the outfield outside of the four hits. The way they were batting yesterday, it is doubtful if the Yanks could throw their bats in the air and hit the ground.

Jack Knight got sleepy in the seventh inning and Magner, the Cornell midget, went out and injected a lot of ginger into the landscape. Magner is about as big as a life-size statue of Cupid, but he has speed galore.

In three of the nine innings the Sox failed to get a hit off Warhop, and Hugh Duffy is going to hold an investigation to see just what was the trouble in those three barren innings.

That makes four straight the White Sox have won, and two games will be played to-day. Help!

GATHERING GOOSE EGGS ON HILL

...Harry Lord hasn't been suspended yet for trying to push an umpire off the earth yesterday. Perhaps because he didn't knock him out.

...times Jack Knight is built too high above the real estate. When White grounded to him in the fourth Jack didn't even stoop over for it.

...gan, who was hit in the head by Ford on the last day of the Sox, got into the game for the first time yesterday, taking Lord's place in the ninth.

...Bodie eats three meals a day, sleeps in bed at night, says, "Yes, Sir," and "No, ma'm," when spoken to, has only two arms and one pair of shoulders, and every little while hits the ball a mile and a quarter. Outside of that, he is just like any other human being.

...Johnson did not play. This possibly made a little difference in the last column of the box score.

...This must be what they call a slump. Or several in one.

...Daniels was back after a beneficial rest and returned the ball from centre to third instead of second, so that a single in his territory was good for two bases.

...Besides being able to push umpires, Lord can also play third base, also hit and run like sixty.

...Baker doubled in the eighth. Warhop, the next batter, was greeted as usual with "Win your own game, Jack."

Line Drive Knocks Down Pitcher Jones.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Johnson held Cleveland safe all the way to-day and Washington won, 5 to 2. In the fourth inning Johnson hit a little line drive at Pitcher James, knocking him down, and he had to be helped off the field, Kaler taking his place. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
...cf	4	0	1	2	0	Graney, lf	4	0	0	3	0
...1b	5	1	3	14	0	Olson, ss	3	1	1	1	4
...2b	3	1	0	0	3	Wilson, cf	3	1	2	1	0
...rf	3	2	3	0	0	Lajoie, 2b	4	0	2	2	1
...lf	3	0	0	0	0	Stovall, 1b	4	0	1	10	0
...ss	4	0	2	3	5	East'ly, rf	4	0	0	1	1
...c	4	0	0	5	1	Hall, 3b	4	0	1	2	3
...p	3	0	1	0	2	Fisher, c	4	0	1	4	3
...p	4	0	2	0	2	James, p	1	0	0	0	0
						Kaler, p	2	0	0	0	1
...al	31	5	13	27	16	*Smith	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	2	8	24	13

...for Kaler in the ninth inning.
...Elberfeld, McBride.

...ton .....2 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 ..—5
...land .....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2

...base hits—Gessler, 2. Hits—Off James, 6 in 3 innings; off Kaler, 6 in 4 1-3 innings. ...hit—Street. Stolen bases—Elberfeld, C. Walker. Double play—McBride and ... Left on bases—Washington, 10; ...land, 7. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 2; ... 2; off Kaler, 3. First base on errors—...land, 1. Hit by pitcher—By James, (Elberfeld) by Kaler, (C. Walker.) Struck ... by Johnson, 3; by Kaler, 1. Passed ball—... Time of game—One hour and forty-... Umpires—Messrs. Evans and ...

Tigers Retain First Place.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Detroit and ... played this afternoon in a game ... three games in the American League ... and the former won by 6 ... Twenty-three thousand ... present, making a total attend... in three playing days of ... Batting rallies in the ... innings won to-day's game ... six innings Krause of Phila... Mullin of Detroit had a great ... and thus the former weak... ...made a poor start. Lord got two ...

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 13; New York, 0.
Washington, 5; Cleveland, 2.
Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 3.
(Ten innings.)
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Boston 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 1.
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 2.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Newark, 3; Toronto, 2.
Rochester, 3; Baltimore, 1.
Buffalo, 5; Jersey City, 2.
Providence, 10; Montreal, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	62	32	.659	Boston	49	47	.510
Philadelphia	60	33	.645	Cleveland	48	50	.490
Chicago	48	48	.327	Washington	34	60	.362
New York	48	46	.511	St. Louis	28	66	.298

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	56	33	.629	St. Louis	52	41	.559
New York	56	36	.609	Cincinnati	39	53	.424
Philadelphia	56	37	.602	Brooklyn	34	58	.370
Pittsburg	55	37	.598	Boston	20	73	.215

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	63	35	.643	Buffalo	44	48	.478
Toronto	62	37	.626	Jersey City	38	51	.427
Baltimore	58	39	.598	Newark	37	58	.389
Montreal	44	47	.484	Providence	32	63	.337

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York—Two games.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at Pittsburg.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Buffalo.
Toronto at Newark.
Providence at Montreal.
Baltimore at Rochester.

bases in the first inning on O'Leary's fumble, and Oldring's bunt was permitted to roll safe between Mullin and Moriarty. Collins's single scored Lord and put Oldring on third, the latter scoring when Baker forced Collins at second.

Only two hits were made off Krause until one man was out in the seventh inning. Then the bases were filled on singles by Delehanty, Moriarty, and O'Leary. Stanage's infield single scored Delehanty, and the next two men popped up easy flies.

In the ninth the first two batsmen were easy outs. Stanage, the third batsman, doubled over Lord's head and Jones, who ran for him, scored when Mullin singled.

With one out in the tenth inning, Cobb beat out a grounder to Barry and took third on Crawford's single to left, the latter taking second on the throw in. Delehanty was purposely given four balls, and all three runners scored when Moriarty tripled to the right centre field fence. O'Leary bunted safely, scoring Moriarty. O'Leary stole second, Casey fanned, and Mullin gave Collins a fly.

Philadelphia scored a run in its half of the tenth. Strunk batted for Thomas and was safe on an infield single. Two forceouts at second base were followed by a triple by Oldring, scoring one run, but Collins ended the game with a fly to Cobb. The latter again played the star fielding game, some of his eight catches being very difficult. Both teams put up a splendid exhibition in the field, only one error marring the work of each team. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Drake, lf	5	0	1	1	0	Lord, lf	5	2	0	2	0
Bush, ss	5	0	0	3	5	Oldring, cf	4	1	2	2	0
Cobb, cf	5	1	1	8	0	Collins, 2b	5	0	1	5	1
Crawf'd, rf	5	1	1	2	0	Baker, 3b	4	0	0	4	0
Dele'hty, 1b	4	2	1	9	0	Barry, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Mor'ty, 3b	5	1	2	1	1	Murphy, rf	4	0	1	3	0
O'Leary, 2b	5	0	2	4	7	McInnes, 1b	3	0	1	4	0
Stanage, c	4	0	2	2	0	Thomas, c	3	0	1	7	1
Casey, c	1	0	0	0	1	Krause, p	3	0	0	0	2
Mullin, p	5	0	2	0	2	*Strunk	1	0	1	0	0
*Jones	0	1	0	0	0	†Lapp	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	6	12	30	16	Total	37	3	8	30	7

*Ran for Stanage in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Thomas in the tenth inning.
‡Batted for Krause in the tenth inning.
Errors—O'Leary, Thomas.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4—6
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—3

Two-base hits—Drake, Stanage. Three-base hits—Moriarty, Oldring. Sacrifice hit—Bush. Stolen base—O'Leary. Double play—Collins, Barry, and McInnis. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Mullin, 2; off Krause, 4. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Mullin, 1; by Krause, 7. Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Egan.

Red Sox and Browns Break Even.

BOSTON, July 31.—Boston and St. Louis again divided a doubleheader to-day, each beating on the long end of a 3 to 2 score. Collins struck out nine St. Louis batsmen in the first game, which Boston won, but became wild in the ninth inning and gave way to Wood. St. Louis got a lead of two runs off Pape in the first inning of the second game, and tallied their third run on a base on balls by Pape. Killilay, who succeeded Pape, pitched well. The score:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	3	0	0	1	0	Shotten, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Engle, 1b	3	0	1	6	0	Austin, 3b	3	1	0	1	3
Sp'ker, cf	4	0	0	1	0	Schw'ser, rf	2	0	0	1	0
Wagner, 2b	3	0	0	5	2	Laporte, 2b	4	1	1	4	1
Car'gan, c	3	1	0	10	1	Hogan, lf	4	0	1	1	0
G'dner, 3b	3	0	2	0	3	Kritchell, c	2	0	0	5	1
Riggert, lf	3	1	0	0	0	Black, 1b	3	0	0	9	0
Yerkes, ss	3	1	2	4	1	Wallace, ss	3	0	0	0	4
Collins, p	3	0	1	0	3	Mitchell, p	2	0	0	0	3
Wood, p	0	0	0	0	0	*Criss	0	0	0	0	0
						†Clarke	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	6	27	10	Total	28	2	2	24	12

*Batted for Kritchell in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Black in the ninth inning.
Errors—Speaker, Yerkes, Hogan.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Gardner, Collins. Hits—Off Collins, 2 in eight innings, (none out in ninth;) off Wood, none in one inning. Stolen bases—Speaker, Hogan. Double play—Kritchell and Laporte. Left on bases—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 5. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 4; off Collins, 5; off Wood, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Struck out—By Mitchell, 2; by Collins, 9. Wild pitch—Wood. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten, cf	5	0	2	5	0	Hooper, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Austin, 3b	5	0	2	1	1	Engle, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
Schw'r, rf	4	2	1	5	0	Sp'ker, cf	3	1	1	3	1
Laporte, 2b	2	1	1	1	3	Wagner, 2b	3	0	0	5	3
Hogan, lf	4	0	1	3	0	G'dner, 3b	3	0	1	1	0
Clarke, c	3	0	1	2	2	Riggert, lf	4	1	3	0	0
Black, 1b	3	0	2	5	0	Yerkes, ss	4	0	0	2	4
Wallace, ss	3	0	0	4	1	Wiliams, c	3	0	0	6	4
Powell, p	4	0	0	0	1	Pape, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Killilay, p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	10	26	8	†Carrigan	1	0	1	0	0
						‡Thoney	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	2	0	27	14

*Engle out for interference.
†Batted for Williams in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Killilay in ninth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Riggert, Shotten, Wallace, Powell.

St. Louis	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Riggert, Engle. Hits—Off Pape, 5 in two innings, (none out in third;) off Killilay, 5 in seven innings. Sacrifice fly—Clarke. Stolen bases—Speaker, Schweitzer, Myers. Left on bases—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 9. First base on balls—Off Pape, 2; off Killilay, 3; off Powell, 4. Struck out—By Pape, 1; by Killilay, 4; by Powell, 1. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and O'Loughlin.

Gleason Fails in Boston Club Deal.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—Negotiations for the sale of the minority interest in the Boston National League Club to Jack Gleason of San Francisco were called off here to-night by President William H. Russell, the owner of the team. It is said that Gleason failed to get the necessary $30,000 to close the deal. Further announcement is made that the club is not for sale. Instead, according to Mr. Russell, Boston is to be given the best ball team that money can provide.

Cleveland May Let Out Three Men.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—President C. W. Somers of the Cleveland club refused to comment on the report which reached Cleveland to-day from Washington that Manager Stovall intended parting company with Pitcher Cy Young, Infielder Terry Turner, and Outfielder "Hank" Butcher, further than to say he did not know just what Stovall's plans were for next season. He added, however, that probably no action would be taken at present.

BASEBALL, 2 games: first game 2 P. M. ... E. Americans vs. Chicago. American League Park. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

MARQUARD A WIZARD AGAINST CARDINALS

Giants' Tall Left-Hander Wins Second Game in Three Days for the Giants.

THE SCORE.

New York.....	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—3
St. Louis.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Snodgrass, cf	4	0	3	3	0	0
Doyle, 2b	3	0	0	0	2	0
Murray, lf	4	0	2	3	0	0
Becker, rf	5	0	1	3	0	0
Merkle, 1b	4	0	0	8	0	0
Herzog, 3b	4	1	1	3	0	0
Fletcher, ss	4	0	0	4	3	0
Meyers, c	3	2	2	5	1	0
Marquard, p	4	0	3	0	1	0
Total	35	3	12	27	7	0

ST. LOUIS.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Huggins, 2b	2	1	0	0	6	1
Hauser, ss	4	0	1	2	4	0
Ellis, lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Konetchy, 1b	3	0	0	13	0	0
Evans, rf	4	0	0	3	1	0
Mowrey, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1
Oakes, cf	3	0	1	4	0	0
Bresnahan, c	3	1	2	5	2	0
Sallee, p	1	0	0	0	2	0
L. Laudermilk, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Golden, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Bliss	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	29	2	5	27	16	2

*Batted for Laudermilk in the seventh inning.

Two-base hits—Snodgrass, Meyers, and Murray. Three-base hit—Bresnahan. Sacrifice hits—Doyle, Ellis, Konetchy, and Snodgrass. Double plays—Evans, Huggins, and Bresnahan; Meyers and Herzog. Stolen bases—Herzog, Meyers, Becker, Murray, and Doyle. Base on balls—Off Struck out—By L. Laudermilk, 1; by Golden, 1; by Marquard, 3. Hits—Off Sallee, 8 in four innings; off L. Laudermilk, 3 in three innings; off Golden 1 in two innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; New York, 10. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Finneran.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 31.—Rube Marquard required but one day's rest before tackling the Cardinals again to-day, and he appeared as fresh as if he had not pitched on Saturday. In attestation thereof he allowed St. Louis to score only two runs, while the Giants brought in three. Sallee pitched for the Cardinals, but he was not in his best form. It was an age since the Cardinals have been able to win from a left-handed pitcher. Sallee worked only four innings, but in that time he was hit safely eight times, which resulted in three runs, which proved exactly one more tally than the Cardinals could score off the peerless Marquard in nine innings.

With Mowrey back on third base, Bresnahan catching, and Sallee in the box, the faithful here were confident Roger's men would win to-day, but Marquard could not see it that way. In only the fifth inning did the Cardinals threaten seriously. Oakes and Bresnahan hit Marquard for safe hits in this inning, but the Giants turned a clever double killing and prevented Marquard from losing his grip.

Bresnahan started another great batting rally in the seventh inning with a slashing three-bagger to right. Bliss went in to bat for Laudermilk and brought Roger home with a single. Two men were down when Bresnahan and Bliss started to worry Marquard. Huggins then went out with a tap to Fletcher.

Superior base running by the Giants was again noted. Herzog and Meyers stole their way around the sacks in the second inning, scoring the two runs that put New York in front. Five Giants fattened their base stealing records at the expense of Bresnahan.

Although they ran the bases like wild men and managed to score enough runs to win the game, the Giants figured in some plays that explained why McGraw's men with all their natural ability are not leading the league.

Bresnahan was the man behind the gun of both plays that made three of McGraw's regulars look like joke players. With Murray on third base and Becker on second in the third inning, Merkle drove a long fly to Evans, who threw the ball home, but Murray hugged third base. Bresnahan detected the fact that Becker was loafing off second base, and down went the ball like a rifle shot. Becker was caught napping and had no chance to get back to second. Then he hiked for third. That made it necessary for Murray to move in order to prevent Becker from getting run down. "Red" hiked for home, but Huggins's quick return to the plate resulted in Murray's demise at the home plate. McGraw raved like a mad man when he saw how Becker had been trapped.

Another sensational play by Bresnahan in the ninth inning prevented New York from fattening the score.

Both teams did all their scoring in two innings. The Cardinals got to Marquard in the first. Huggins walked, advanced on Hauser's hit, Ellis's sacrifice, and scored on Koney's fly. The other score came in the seventh inning, when Bresnahan tripled to right field and marched home on Bliss's single to centre. The Giants bunched three hits, two stolen bases, a base on balls, and a sacrifice for two tallies in the second inning. After Merkle went out Herzog singled, stole second, and went to third on Fletcher's tap. Bresnahan ordered Sallee to pass Meyers and take a chance on Marquard. It looked like sound baseball at the time. After Marquard made a hit and drove Herzog home it looked like bad baseball. Marquard got three hits in four trips at the bat. In fact it was the tail end of the New York batting list that put the Cardinals out of business.

Snodgrass bingled and Meyers scored. A great double play by Evans, Bresnahan, and Huggins stopped the Giants in the third, but they hit Sallee hard in the fourth inning and practically made him take the count. Fletcher, first man up, soaked the ball hard, but Mowry robbed the New York boy of a hit by making a spectacular stop. Meyers followed with a slashing two-bagger, and Marquard sent him to third with a hit to right. Snodgrass pushed the run over with a long sacrifice fly to right field.

Louis Laudermilk, a left hander, started pitching for St. Louis in the fifth inning and made short work of the Giants. Murray watched the third strike float over the plate, then kicked like a football player because the umpire called it.

Twelfth Straight Victory for Pirates.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—Pittsburg easily won from Boston to-day, 8 to 1, taking the series. It was the twelfth straight victory of the local team, the record for the season in the National League. Score:

PITTSBURG.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	3	2	1	1	3	Sw'ney, 2b	4	0	1	3	4
Leach, cf	5	0	1	2	0	Tenney, 1b	4	0	1	8	0
Carey, lf	3	1	2	3	0	Kaierr, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Wagner, ss	4	1	0	2	3	Ing'ton, 3b	4	0	0	2	0
J. M'ler, 2b	3	1	0	1	2	Spratt, ss	3	0	0	3	3
M'K'nie, 1b	4	1	1	9	1	R. M'ler, cf	3	0	0	4	0
Wilson, rf	4	1	1	4	0	Flah'ty, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Simon, c	3	0	1	1	0	King, c	3	0	1	5	2
Leifield, p	4	1	0	1	0	Griffin, p	1	0	0	0	2
						Mattern, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	8	8	27	9	Total	31	1	5	24	11

Errors—Byrne, Tenney, Spratt, Flaherty, King.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	—8
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Three-base hit—Sweeney. Home run—Wilson. Sacrifice hit—Carey. Double play—Miller, Wagner, and McKechnie. First base on balls—Off Griffin, 4; off Mattern, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Griffin, (Simon.) Struck out—By Leifield, 3; by Griffin, 1. Wild pitch—Griffin. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 3. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 3. Hits—Off Griffin, 6 in 6 innings; off Mattern, 2 in 2 innings. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and

Southern League.

At Birmingham—Birmingham, 4; Memphis, 2.
Birmingham, 6; Memphis, 0.
Chattanooga at New Orleans—Rain.

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McLOUGHLIN IS CHAMPION.

Thomas C. Bundy Defeated for Western Tennis Singles Honors.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., July 31.—Maurice McLoughlin of San Francisco won the Western tennis championship to-day at the Onwentsia Club by defeating Thomas C. Bundy of Los Angeles, holder of the title, in the challenge round in three out of four sets, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

The lack of tournament practice on the part of the Los Angeles player was painfully apparent, for although the match was not a hard one, he tired quickly after the first set, and after half of the second was over, was hopelessly out of the running. Neither man played good tennis after the first set.

Drawings for the National doubles preliminaries to be played to-morrow, were announced as follows: H. D. Little and Gustave Touchard, East, vs. T. C. Bundy and Maurice McLoughlin, Pacific Coast; G. M. Bull, Jr., and Harry Martin, West, vs. Conrad B. Doyle and H. B. Doyle, South.

Tennis for White Mountain Title.

Special to The New York Times.

CRAWFORD HOUSE, N. H., July 31.—The sixth annual open tournament of the Crawford Notch Tennis Club for the White Mountain championship opened on the courts of the Crawford House this morning under shining skies, with an entry list of 32. Owing to the non-arrival of many of the contestants, who are motoring up to-day, several matches have been postponed until to-morrow. A large gallery watched the play. The summary:

First Round.—J. H. Jeffarys, Wayne, Penn., defeated F. A. Hinchcliffe, Boston, 8—6, 6—3. J. T. Nelson, Dartmouth College, defeated Arthur Corwin, Boston, by default; Eugene Sawyer, Mount Washington Hotel, defeated H. A. McKinney, Providence, by default; J. R. Johnson, Greenwich, Conn., defeated P. Nichols, by default; Andrew Shiland, New York, defeated Oscar Marshall, 7—5, 7—5; R. H. Marble, Brookline, defeated E. F. Partridge, Watertown, 6—2, 6—3; F. W. Cole, Hartford, defeated F. A. Vietor, New York, 6—2, 6—0; W. P. Rvard, Boston, defeated W. A. Barron, Jr., Newburyport, 6—4, 6—4; C. B. Wolbar, Boston, defeated T. B. Plimpton, Boston, 6—4, 6—2; H. M. Davenport, West Side Tennis Club, New York, defeated W. A. Bradford, Boston, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Tennis at Newport Casino.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31.—Warm weather, with the temperature reading 80 at noon in the Casino entrance, found many of the Summer residents watching the semi-final round this morning in the ladies' handicap tennis tournament, which has been postponed from time to time because of weather conditions. Mrs. Gordon Douglas, who is playing in splendid form, defeated Mrs. Tompkins McIlvaine in two hotly contested sets by the score of 6—4, 6—2. To-morrow morning the finals should be very interesting, as Mrs. Newton Adams will play Mrs. Douglas for the Casino Cup. Tuesday morning the mixed doubles will be started. Later Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and Miss Maude Wetmore will arrange for ladies' doubles and other tennis tournaments.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Newark.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0

Batteries—McGinnity, C. Smith, and Cady; Bachman and Kocher. Umpires—Messrs. Halligan and Wright.

At Buffalo.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	—5	12	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2	10	1

Batteries—Carriden, Stroud, and McAllister; Frill and Butler. Umpires—Messrs. Killen and Murray.

At Rochester.

| | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
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THE CONSPIRACY OF 1907.

A committee of the House is now engaged in an attempt to establish by evidence that the panic of 1907 was maliciously caused by the covetousness of our largest trust for one of its competitors of that time, and now one of its constituent companies. There are just two crimes in history comparable with this conspiracy of wealthy malefactors. One of them was "the crime of 1873," which was aided and abetted by the political progenitors of the present majority of the House of Representatives. The other was the leading case of the negro chicken thief. He was caught with a neighbor's pullet under his hat and wondered what bad men put it there.

It is too tiresome to repeat the testimony elicited in the attempt to prove that Mr. MORGAN headed the conspiracy to acquire the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company for the Steel Trust. We hope that those who think so will read every word of it, and on condition that this shall be done there cannot be too much of it put on the record. Those having a purely scientific interest in the events of those days, and thereby being in a mental attitude of financial and political detachment necessary to find the truth, and to recognize it when they have found it, long ago abandoned the search in which the Stanley Committee, and the Lindbergh Committee, are now engaged. The causes of the panic of 1907 have nothing to do with the merits of the Steel Trust's bargains, whatever they were. The causes are well known and there is no difference of opinion about them among those best qualified to judge, and to suggest remedies. The mere fact that the committees are looking in the wrong place proves their lack of qualification to do the country any good. They are worse than blind leaders of the blind. They suffer from political strabismus, and remind one of the sad case of the cross-eyed butcher. If these committees are going to hit where they are looking the country needs an opportunity to get under cover.

The reason why this thirty-three million dollar debtor was embarrassed was not lack of assets, nor of credit under normal banking conditions. The reason its loans were called was that the New York banks were unable to accommodate anybody who could be made to liquidate under any pressure. The necessity for the pressure was that the country banks considered it good banking to absorb the country's bank reserves, and to refuse to part with them. It is matter of record that the New York banks invaded their reserves to an extent that caused a deficiency of $54,103,600. One leading bank reduced its reserves to 7 per cent. It was during this trying time that the reserves of the country banks increased. Between August and December—the panic occurring in October—the country banks (or those outside the reserve cities) increased their cash $47,000,000, while the reserve cities lost $58,600,000. In no section of the country did the cash of the outside banks in the aggregate fall to the legal level either before or after the panic. The smallest percentage of reserves, cash and redeposited reserves, for this class of banks for any section in August, was 21 per cent., or 6 per cent. above the lawful requirement. The maximum was 31 per cent. in Representative LUDLOW'S part of the country. In December the range was between 21 and 32 per cent., or double the lawful requirement. The manner in which these reserves were hoarded is almost incredible. One bank advertised that its capital was $500,000, and its excess of reserves above lawful requirement was $367,376. Such boasts were made, although every dictate of prudence required that discretion should be exercised to relax the common strain [illegible] exemplified in New York, when currency was selling at [illegible] in this city, our banks were [illegible] to the interior to an aggregate [illegible], and the interior [illegible] to make payments to this [illegible]

[illegible] both conspiracies [illegible] the conspiracy of [illegible] of Wall Street [illegible] national solvency by [illegible] bankers through-

proved sound by generations of experience. Undoubtedly there were all grades of excellence of conduct, and some cases of misconduct. The other conspiracy of 1907 was that of the country banks. For entire sections, including several States, they held unusually large reserves. In individual cases they held reserves larger in per cent. than the Bank of England, although it conducts the finances of the world, and they did a simple neighborhood trade. And then with one accord they cast the blame for the shortage of reserves and constriction of credit upon New York. Two committees of Congress are investigating the causes of that crisis, and they can find nothing to ask about except the conduct of wealthy malefactors affiliated with their political opponents. We would not be understood to criticise censoriously the conduct of the country banks set forth above. Admittedly their situation was difficult under the system imposed upon them by law. They adopted a uniform course of conduct which when followed by the trusts is thought to establish a conspiracy in restraint of trade. The country banks held their reserves exactly as though obedient to word of command. This was the real money trust in 1907. If Congress would investigate this conspiracy of 1907 it would find something about which it could legislate in the public interest, but we fear it would not find many votes in it.

DISSOLUTION, AND AFTER.

The 6,000 owners of shares of stock in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey must surrender their certificates, and the company will then cause to be distributed to them, ratably, the shares of stock of thirty-five subsidiary corporations which it owns directly or through its ownership of the National Transit Company. The Standard Oil Company will then be dissolved. This exchange of securities is made in obedience to the decree of the Supreme Court, handed down in May, ordering the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company as a conspiracy in restraint of trade and a monopoly in violation of the terms of the Sherman act.

Nobody cares for these shareholders, of course. Some of them who own only one or two shares of the Standard Oil stock will receive fractional certificates of the subsidiary companies. This will be inconvenient, but it is necessary. Theoretically, the thirty-five companies, freed from the control of the Trust, will become independent and competing. If there is any virtue in the theories that have led to this dissolution, the companies will actually compete. Undoubtedly in competition their expenses will be greater than in co-operation. It is not reasonable to expect that the thirty-five companies acting independently can reduce operating cost. The returns to the stockholders will, quite likely, be less than the dividends they have enjoyed upon their Standard Oil stock. But, as we have said, nobody cares about that.

There is a possibility that competition will increase costs, as we have said. It may also lead to fluctuations in the price of oil to the consumer, considerable fluctuations, so that on the whole the price will be higher. We think it may be reasonably expected that, if competition becomes a fact, the price will be higher. Perhaps the only way to keep it down will be for these thirty-five companies by some device or other to carry on their business in the common interest, with a common understanding. Then Mr. WICKERSHAM will get after them again, the court will infer conspiracy from the facts, there will be new prosecutions, and further punishment will be meted out. But if in good faith the companies obey the decree of the court, the consumers of illuminating oil will probably have to pay more for it than they have paid in the past.

The test of a theory is in its application, that is the test of a law, too. There is general rejoicing, of course, over the destruction of this great Trust. But if oil goes up there will be grumbling all over the land. When the consumer lifts his voice to inquire why oil has gone up, only one answer will be possible. He will have to be told that the anti-trust law did it.

THE DIRECT TAX.

The people of New York have taken little note of the rapid increase of the interest and sinking fund charges on the debt of the State. They will now be made aware of this obligation, and it is well that they should take cognizance of it, by the imposition of a direct tax to raise the required funds.

In 1903 the people by their votes authorized the issue of $101,000,000 of bonds for the construction of the barge canal, and authorized, also, the levy of a tax to meet the annual interest and to create a sinking fund to retire the bonds at maturity. An issue of $7,000,000 of bonds for the Cayuga and Seneca Barge Canal was approved in 1909. In 1905 the people approved the Constitutional amendment providing for highway improvement, and the issue of bonds for that purpose not to exceed $50,000,000 in amount at any one time. Since 1908, when the direct tax was abandoned, the money for sinking funds and interest charges on the bonds thus far issued has been taken from the general fund of the State, that is, out of revenues from all sources, and up to the end of October last year $19,000,000 had been expended for these purposes. The expenditures of the State for the last fiscal year exceeded the revenues by the sum of $3,000,000. Nevertheless there was a surplus of $7,000,000, out of which the deficit was made up. But this draft reduced the surplus to $2,000,000. It became evident either that the State must reduce its expenditure in a most drastic fashion, or that new sources of revenue must be found. During the Hughes administration an attempt was made to provide new revenues by greatly increasing the inheritance taxes. That amendment to the law had an effect just the opposite of what its authors intended. It drove capital out of the State, and in time would seriously have decreased the State's revenue from that source. By the recommendation of Gov. DIX that unwise legislation has been repealed. But the problem remained of meeting the growing interest and amortization charges on the State debt.

Controller WILLIAMS in his last annual report presented an estimate of the sinking fund and interest requirements for a period of six years, as follows: 1910, $2,654,948; 1911, $4,460,000; 1912, $6,210,000; 1913, $7,330,000; 1914, $8,450,000. Some provision other than the taxes imposed by existing laws was plainly imperative. Mr. WILLIAMS presented very good reasons why it would be unwise to increase the burdens upon the business of the State upon which most of our taxes are now levied. He recommended a direct tax. In this recommendation Gov. DIX has concurred and from this time on the people of the State will be made aware, through their tax bills, of the magnitude and the cost of the undertakings to which, by their authority, the State has become committed.

The assessed valuation of real and personal property in the State is approximately ten billions. As Mr. WILLIAMS pointed out, a tax of 10 cents on every thousand dollars of taxable property would yield $1,000,000. The interest and sinking fund requirement of the year beginning Oct. 1, 1912, will be $6,210,000. Gov. DIX in his memorandum filed with the appropriation bill estimates that the direct tax to be levied will provide $6,000,000 of additional revenue for the year ending Sept. 30, 1912. This will meet the interest and sinking fund requirement of $4,460,000 for the coming fiscal year, and will leave the balance for other purposes of a little over a million and a half.

It is well that Gov. DIX has freely used his veto power upon the supply bill and the appropriation bills. From the supply bill he struck out items which amount, in the aggregate, to $721,177; from the appropriation bill he has struck out $25,800; while, in the special appropriation bills he has disapproved items amounting to $4,772,158, making a total reduction in these bills of $5,519,128. From this total saving, however, it appears that the $1,342,000 for the State Education Building should be deducted, since that appropriation appears in another bill. Gov. DIX has acted with wisdom and firmness in his searching revision of the generous impulses of the Legislature. He gives good reasons for vetoing the items struck out. It was a work of necessity, if deficits are to be avoided. We suppose, however, his political opponents will give him little credit for applying this timely check to the extravagant tendency that grew up during the long period when the Republicans were in power. It is pretty certain, however, that they will not allow the Republican masses up the State to forget that the direct tax which they removed has been reimposed by Gov. DIX. The policy they adopted of seeking all State revenues from indirect taxation was a direct incentive to waste and extravagance. Their voting strength being mainly in the interior counties, they considered it a good political policy to make New York City pay the cost of State administration. The reimposition of a direct tax is not only a necessity, it is a sounder and better policy than that of the Republicans.

ENGLISH POLITICS AND FINANCE.

The cable intimates that MORLEY, CREWE, HALDANE, and BIRRELL may shortly retire from the Asquith Cabinet. In that case the country would be delivered to the mercies of CHURCHILL and LLOYD-GEORGE. Doubtless the Premier would moderate their beneficence from the public purse as well as he could, but the Cabinet would lose its balance wheel of moderates. This appears to be just what the country wants, and it points to an interesting object lesson in government.

The Liberal Government ought to have been wrecked by its finance, and yet the country seems to have thrived on it. Trade is actually booming, with consols below 78, the income tax at a war level, and the budget backbreaking in its burdens. It would not seem possible for a government to survive such conditions, but ASQUITH has the facts with him when he tells the King that the country supports him. The Chancellor even declares that the Exchequer would not be embarrassed by the burdens of a war. These are the judgments and declarations of its responsible statesmen, and yet at this distance it seems as though England were practicing high finance on a tight rope. It is all right so long as the balance is preserved, but there can be no recovery if it be lost.

DR. RUSBY ON IMPORTED DRUGS.

Most of the drugs used in medicines are imported into this country. More than three-fourths of them enter at this port. Dr. H. H. RUSBY, who is the pharmacognosist at New York, can tell whether a drug is spurious or falls below the standard of quality, but neither he nor any other expert has the power of deciding whether it should enter, or how it should enter. A Treasury official, who has no qualification to judge, decides this matter.

Dr. RUSBY is not a muckraker. Indeed, in a recent number of The American Druggist he pleaded the case of importing druggists who suffer financial losses because quantities of the goods they import fall below the accepted standard. He declared that there are ways of providing "a legitimate use for the sub-standard crude drugs which, at the present time, must be condemned and reshipped out of this country." He instanced some of these ways. Alkaloidal drugs, deficient in alkaloid, may still be used for making alkaloidal extracts. Cubebs and cinnamon, deficient in oil, may be put in an oil distillery. Poor benzoin can be used in perfumes, or gamboge employed as a pigment. Many sub-standard drugs might be mixed with those which grade above the standard.

But the doctor would throw safeguards around the entry of such products. All importations of substances known to be used chiefly as adulterants should be rigidly excluded. The Government "should furnish a building to which defective goods should be taken," equipped with every facility for standardizing them. The foolish rule for deporting inferior goods only when they are "professedly bought, sold, or dispensed" as medicines—hardly any drug or medicine is sold "professedly" for medicinal use—should be changed to requiring "a positive declaration, at the time of the sale, that the article is not to be employed medicinally."

These provisions would prevent waste, they would help honest importers, they would help restore the damaged reputation of medicines. They would simplify the work of inspecting drugs, which is at present inadequately supported. They are provisions recommended by an expert. Experts should have complete charge of the administration of the Federal Drugs act. If this principle were observed, there would be less friction with commercial interests and doctors might prescribe purer medicines.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Auto Law Revealed and Explained.

According to one of our correspondents, the man who accepts an invitation to ride in another man's automobile is held by that other man to be in honor bound never to breathe a word to a living soul about any little mishaps like an exploded tire or a stalled engine that may have broken the continuity of the journey. If he does betray one of these darksome secrets, the owner of the car, as soon as he hears of it, assails him with winged—bat-winged—words as one who has violated confidence and treacherously brought humiliation and disgrace on a generous and trusting friend.

This is interesting news for that considerable portion of the public that view automobiles and automobilists from the outside—or, to speak with precision, from the roadside. As a result of observations thence taken, that fraction of the public have been inclined to think that automobiling and manners, courtesy, or etiquette of any kind were incompatible. If our correspondent be well informed, and he wrote as one having been himself denounced for a betrayal of this sort, it is evident that the motor car has at least made a beginning in the development of a code of its own. That is something, even though the code as yet contains but a single law—say nothing about accidents that do not necessitate the calling in of surgeons or undertakers.

That the law is thus qualified is only an assumption on our part, but it is so natural as to be justifiable. We therefore venture to make the statement as of fact. And, come to think of it, an obligation to maintain a decent silence as to minor accidents does rest on the automobilist's guest. If the stopping of the machine be due to some intrinsic weakness of its construction or material, to reveal that fact is to impugn the veracity of his boasts, often made, that he has the perfect car—the car that never gives any trouble and never breaks down; if, on the other hand, the automobile be vindicated, it is only at the cost of charging its owner with lack of skill in handling it or of wise generosity in equipping it. Of course, he is not pleased in either case, and has more than a colorable excuse for giving his too-voluble fellow-traveler a lesson in discretion and politeness.

Lawlessness of a New Kind.

Some thought, serious and perhaps a little apprehensive, is deserved by the frequency with which New York policemen in the strict and regular performance of their duties have been attacked of late by crowds chance-gathered in the public streets. This is a very different thing from the resistance of arrest that always has been and always will be made by desperate criminals and by misdemeanants whose discretion has been deadened by the fumes of alcohol. The fights with individuals that result in these cases are all in the policeman's day's work, and they mean so little as to social conditions that they cause, and need cause, nothing in the nature of general alarm or inquiry.

When, as yesterday, a policeman's attempt to arrest two men who, from quarreling over the possession of a whip, had come to blows, not only leads to resistance on their part, but inspires the passers-by with something like a unanimous desire and determination to rescue the prisoners, and incidentally to injure or kill the representatives of the law—that is a phenomenon evidently of significance and apparently of sinister significance. It is not that the rioters were particularly reckless. Their persistence in the attainment of their end did not go to the length of inviting or even risking death, and their attack, which wavered as soon as a third policeman in a motor car charged the crowd, was promptly abandoned when a little body of reserves hurried up. What counts is that they seem to have had no special grievance—seem to have been people just as they happened to come along the street.

If this is so, they must have been representative, if not of New York's whole population, at least of a considerable part of it. The unavoidable implication of the episode is that this considerable part regards the policeman as a natural enemy, assumes off-hand that his prisoners are the victims of tyranny, and views an opportunity to interfere with

THE LINCOLN STATUE.

Believes It Should Be Competed for Openly by Independent Sculptors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Leon Dabo's comments in Saturday's TIMES in regard to the proposed Lincoln Memorial are very disappointing, coming from a man who has, until recently, been a zealous partisan for independence in art. It is, indeed, sad to see how quickly some person's ideals vanish.

Mr. Dabo claims that the results of open competitions are unsatisfactory. May I bring forward some facts which prove the contrary? Of the few artistic monuments our National Capital possesses, those of recognized artistic merits are the outcome of that system. Take, for instance, the Hahnemann Memorial, the Gen. Grant monument, (now in the process of erection,) and the recently erected Von Steuben monument. The successful winners of each of these contests were, until then, not widely known to the public. The recent open competition for a Hudson-Fulton Memorial in this city was a most gratifying event for American architecture, as was stated by the jury on that occasion. The excellent monument to Gen. McComb, erected in Detroit, Mich., was also the fruit of an open competition. I could bring an endless list of similar examples in other countries, but will limit myself to one more, the Bismarck Memorial in Hamburg, which ranks highest among German monuments, and was the work of a then practically unknown sculptor.

Open competition in all ages has had gratifying results. Lorenzo Ghiberti won his bronze doors for the Baptistery in Florence through this method. Of course the institution of open competition has often been degraded by the undue influence brought to bear upon members of the Monument Committees. But, on the other hand, many of those horrors that disfigure our public squares are the outcome of outright commissions to sculptors, or, rather, to men in the monumental business. Certainly there are many occasions where excellent sculptors should be intrusted with commissions especially in harmony with the character of their talent. But when it comes to a monument of National importance, let the artists pay their tribute to their country, and let them all give what they have to give.

Furthermore, should the outcome of the competition be negative, there would still be time to commission one sculptor with the execution of this work. Or, there is that great, dignified masterpiece of Saint-Gaudens, the Lincoln statue of Chicago, which could be reproduced in any size corresponding with the proportion of the architecture under the supervision of a committee of sculptors. But, let the American sculptors have their chance to demonstrate what they can do. There is more talent among them than is generally known and appreciated. Perhaps the great opportunity will bring forth the genius who will master it.

ISIDOR KONTI.

New York, July 29, 1911.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

Describes His Services in the Upbuilding of the City College.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your admirable sketch of Mr. Shepard's career there is one omission. Let me supply it.

The College of the old City of New York, of which he was a loyal alumnus, had in 1900 become the College of Greater New York. Its affairs were too important and engrossing to be properly administered by a committee of the Board of Education. Accordingly, in 1900, upon the petition of the alumni, a new charter was granted by the Legislature. This provided for the appointment by the Mayor of a board of nine Trustees. The President of the Board of Education was made a member ex officio.

Mr. Shepard was a member of the board from the beginning. He devoted much time and thought to its business, and soon became its Chairman. Under his leadership the Trustees rearranged the college curriculum, giving more opportunity of selecting the courses of study, and extending their range. The number of professors and instructors was increased.

An appropriation for new buildings was obtained. The site on Amsterdam Avenue had been secured, but no buildings had been begun. Again under Mr. Shepard's leadership provision was made for separate buildings for the preparatory department, (Townsend Harris Hall,) for a gymnasium, and for a building for the department of chemistry and physics.

Again under his leadership the noble mural painting by Mr. Blashfield was obtained for the great hall of the college, and a suitable organ placed therein.

In all this the Trustees had the wisdom to retain as their architect and adviser Mr. George B. Post, who had designed the main college building during Mayor Strong's administration.

Last, but not least, Mr. Shepard secured for the college a President, John H. Finley, worthy to lead the numerous and rapidly increasing body of students, to present to them noble ideals, and to arouse enthusiasm for the true, the beautiful, and the good.

The result of these eleven years of loyal service on Mr. Shepard's part is to be seen in the buildings extending from St. Nicholas Terrace to Amsterdam Avenue. No college in this country has a more harmonious or more fitting plant. It is to be seen in an earnest body of students, than whom none are more diligent or more appreciative. In his address at the dedication of these buildings, President Eliot eloquently expressed the distinctive features of this college of our great city and showed its vital importance in our educational system. Not even to Townsend Harris, the founder, does the City of New York owe more gratitude for the work of the City College than to Edward M. Shepard. The deeds of such a man, like the soul itself, are immortal.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York, July 30, 1911.

"Auto Good Manners."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Far be it from my inclination to pursue a topic that has been proved distasteful in its development to its introducer. But as "L. J. W.," in response to a reproach by "S. H. W.," closes his communication with the declaration that he would like to know definitely what "is" auto good "manners," I would ask whether he has ever heard the story of the apple-eating youngster, who, on being implored by an appleless youngster first for a bite and then for the core, exclaimed, "There ain't goin' to be no core!"

So, I fancy, it is what we are coming to in respect of auto good manners.

Is "L. J. W." sure, by the way, that his attention had to be "called" to the communication of "S. H. W."? Is there warrant for the implication that he does not scan THE TIMES regularly, even if he does not buy it daily?

E. W. J.

New York, July 31, 1911.

Hat Check Hold-Ups.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to read the article "Hat Check Pirates" in to-day's TIMES. It is about time something was done to abolish this hold-up. It is an outrage that a good hotel or cafe should subject its patrons to this annoyance. Places such as are mentioned in the article are supposed to offer guests every comfort, and as I am a patron of the various hotels and cafes, entertaining frequently, I have heard it often discussed. After a guest has paid a big price for miserable service and a very liberal tip to the waiter and often a tip to the head waiter, also his assistants, it breathes anything but comfort to be met by the impertinent hat boy.

New York, July 30, 1911. M. F. M.

Her Sources.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in this morning's TIMES that a correspondent, Ethel C. Avery, takes exception to Dr. De Forest's remarks as to the advisability of espousing daughters of "suffrage leaders." Your correspondent says: "Of the thousands of women who every year have trouble with their husbands, the majority are opposed or indifferent to suffrage." I would take the liberty of asking your correspondent, for the benefit of myself and doubtless many other curious readers, what was the source of her statistics and how she obtained them? Her reply will doubtless be interesting and instructive.

AVEL E. SILVERMAN.

New York, July 31, 1911.

WANTS KRACKE REMOVED.

Calls Upon President Taft to Appoint Thomas J. Skuse in His Place.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe that Mr. Frederick J. H. Kracke, Naval Officer of Customs at this port, has ousted "Tim" Woodruff from the Republican Committee of Brooklyn, of which the latter has had control for many years. Kracke has been Naval Officer for eight or nine years, during which he has always been a partisan worker, his official duties being secondary and in great part administered by his efficient Chief Deputy, Mr. Thomas J. Skuse. Mr. Skuse was originally appointed by me to a $1,000 clerkship on July 28, 1888, when he stood at the head of the eligible list and has been promoted by degrees for his efficiency until he became the Special Deputy Naval Officer, which position he now fills.

For several years a disabling and chronic illness has caused my withdrawal from all business concerns, though I am still President of the New York Civil Service Reform Association. This flagrant and impudent disregard of the civil service laws and principles by Mr. Kracke should cause his prompt removal from his office by President Taft and the appointment of Mr. Skuse in his stead, and I hope such a result will be reached at an early date.

SILAS W. BURT.

New York, July 26, 1911.

COMPLAINS OF POLICE LAXITY.

Has Investigated Personally and Finds That Patrolmen Are Not Dutiful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES and other papers have of late published numerous complaints of laxity of police service, and my own observation convinces me that these charges are well founded. In my travels about town lately I have given considerable attention to this matter, and I can testify that of the score of "patrolmen" I ran across during the last three weeks all of them, with three noteworthy exceptions, were engaged, at the time I met them, in conversation with men or women, and apparently entirely oblivious of their patrol duties.

I have daily dealings with many storekeepers in different sections of the city, and I hear general complaint of lack of police protection against gatherings of undesirable persons in the vicinage of places of business. Many of the patrol posts in the districts I visit do not, I understand, comprise more than five or six blocks, and could be leisurely covered fully twenty times within the regulation eight-hour patrol tour; but it is alleged that policemen are not seen more than three or four times during the tours from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 11 P. M.

Is it not the duty of Captains, Lieutenants, or Sergeants to see that the posts in their respective precincts are properly patrolled? And is it not the business of the Commissioner and his Deputies to see that this duty is faithfully performed?

It is reasonable to assume that most of the bold robberies that have taken place would never have occurred if the perpetrators knew that a patrolman was likely to turn up at any moment.

SALESMAN.

New York, July 30, 1911.

IRRESPONSIBLE HELP.

The Geidel Boy Had Been Discharged from Two Hotels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By your editorial on the Geidel case this morning I see that it is "impossible to draw any specific moral." There is one side to the affair, however, which must be illuminating to thoughtful readers.

This young man was employed in a hotel in Hartford, where he was well known, was unsatisfactory, and was discharged. He came to New York, where he was unknown, secured employment at a hotel here, and was presently discharged again. He then applied at a third hotel, and again secured a position. Clearly the two New York hotels employed an unknown boy of 17 without reference or investigation of any kind as to his previous career, and placed him in a position affording strong temptation and ample opportunity to commit crime.

There is of course one obvious advantage in hiring this sort of irresponsible help—it is cheap. But it seems as if the proprietors of hotels owe a little more than this to their patrons. This occurrence surely reveals a condition of things that, while it does not excuse crime, goes far toward explaining it.

M. F. LAWTON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 29, 1911.

Stover vs. Beatty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to laugh when one reads that Park Commissioner Stover wants Superintendent Beatty removed for incompetency and neglect. Listen to this charge:

That his lack of proper training and experience necessary in a Superintendent of Parks has resulted in a chaotic administration of the operations of his office, in a demoralized working force, and the general deterioration of park property.

And this from a man who has not had as many months' experience with parks as Mr. Beatty has had years. A charge which sounds much more reasonable and could much more readily be substantiated would read thus:

That his lack of proper training and experience necessary in a Commissioner of Parks has resulted in a chaotic administration of the operations of his office, in a demoralized working force, and the general deterioration of park property.

Really now, wasn't the Park Commissioner dreaming when he wrote that charge and got Beatty into it instead of Stover! If that isn't a perfect description of the Park Commissioner words fail in their significance and facts in their application. I am not saying that Mr. Parsons or Mr. Beatty has done for the parks what should have been done, but I am saying that nothing Park Commissioner Stover has done shows that he is capable of sitting in judgment upon them. If he is, will his admiring superior, the Mayor, please give an inventory of reasons why? Nobody knows except the Mayor, and he should not withhold the information. The public needs it.

W. J. L.

New York, July 31, 1911.

Metric System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pounds, shillings, and pence represent the English system; dollars and cents represent the decimal or metric system. Which do you prefer?

FRANCIS B. HAYS.

New York, July 31, 1911.

STOVER NOT TO GO AS HEAD OF PARKS

Gaynor Professes to Know More About It Than the Newspapers Have Told.

BEATTY'S TRIAL GOES ON

Set for Aug. 8, Before Which Time Many Believe, the Commissioner Will Resign.

Charles B. Stover did not resign yesterday as Commissioner of Parks in Manhattan and head of the Park Board. Mayor Gaynor, who, it was understood last week, had decided to ask for Mr. Stover's resignation, had no official statement to make. He told reporters that he had been away from the City Hall since Thursday, and all he knew of the matter was what he had read in the newspapers. Most of those who talked with the Mayor got the impression that he meant that the newspapers had told all he himself knew—that Commissioner Stover's resignation was expected soon.

Mr. Stover was one of the earliest arrivals at the Arsenal in Central Park yesterday, and thereafter denied himself to all callers. Reporters who sent cards in to him had the pleasure of talking to a tall, slim young man with eyeglasses.

"Has Commissioner Stover received any request for his resignation from City Hall yet?" the young man was asked.

"I don't know," he answered.

It was suggested that the Commissioner might know. The young man went back into Commissioner Stover's private office, and came back in a few minutes with the message that the Commissioner had "nothing to say."

Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick said yesterday that although the Park Department had been under investigation by his office for some time, he knew nothing about any present plans or changes of administration. Mr. Fosdick has been delving pretty deep into Park Department ledgers and vouchers recently, and he is known to be preparing an unusually detailed report of the way in which the department has been conducted.

Superintendent of Parks Beatty, against whom Commissioner Stover brought recently charges of incompetency and insubordination, was to have been tried yesterday. It was announced at Commissioner Stover's office, however, that the trial had been postponed until Aug. 8. Some folks saw in this an added indication that Commissioner Stover's official days were numbered. If the present arrangement is for Commissioner Stover to resign before Aug. 8, the charges which he has brought against Supt. Beatty will probably not be heard at all.

It was still the belief yesterday that Park Commissioner Higgins of the Bronx would get Stover's place, and Julius C. Burgevin, Superintendent of Parks in the Bronx, succeed Higgins.

John M. Griffin, an arboriculturist of the Park Department, complained to THE TIMES yesterday that he had been suspended four weeks ago by Commissioner Stover on charges of incompetency and insubordination preferred against him by Supt. Hilty.

"All I want to know is whether I am going to be discharged or whether I am going to be allowed to go back to work," Griffin told a TIMES reporter. "I have asked Commissioner Stover several times to decide my case one way or the other. But he doesn't seem to be able to make up his mind what he is going to do about it. Meantime I am sitting around at home not doing anything."

An attempt to find out what Commissioner Stover was going to do in regard to this case was not very successful. When the tall young man who guards the Commissioner's office was asked when a decision would be reached he said he didn't know.

"Would you mind asking Commissioner Stover what he intends to do about the case?" he was asked.

"Commissioner Stover says he hasn't been able to decide yet," the young man said, reappearing from the Commissioner's private office.

A HEALTH.

A stretch of land;
The green of the corn, the gold of the wheat;
Long yellow roads, like ribbons between
Threading the mazes of gold and of green;
And happy bees
And birds in trees,
Singing of joy and of June!
And violets blue,
And clovers, too,
And sunflowers, nodding in tune!
Mines and caverns, tombs and graveyards;
Mosques and prisons, marts and cafés;
Monuments towering of marble and brass;
Things that glitter and pleases * * * and
pass;
Things men build and hope on and work
for;
All the glitter and fritter they die for;
The statesman's voice, the martyr's call;
Cottage and capitol, hovel and hall;
Bridge and palace, temple and tower;
Man in his weakness, man in his power;
Roads of steel, roads of dirt;
The merchant, the prophet, the cheat, the
flirt,
Sounds and odors and passions,
Colors and hopes and sins—
A stretch of land.

A stretch of sea;
A gleaming gull slow floating by;
Nor land, nor sound, nor God is nigh.
Only sea, a stretch of sea;
Whispering low, like lovers at twilight;
Thundering loud, like storm clouds at
midnight;
Caressing and tender, so gentle and true,
The sea in the morning, all sparkling and
blue;
Hating and cruel, self-roused in its fury,
The sea at deep midnight, all tempest and
fire!
A slave to his passions,
A master of hate;
Wreaking his will
Or early or late;
Wreaking his will on living and dead;
Bearing the living on shoulders of state;
Despoiling the dead in implacable hate;
Guiding the living till his wrath burst the
storm;
Hiding the dead till Eternity's morn;
Vast, unexplored, trackless,
Man's glory and doom,
His poem, his passion, his love, and his
tomb—
A stretch of sea.

A stretch of land and a stretch of sea;
And this is the world for you and me.
And here men weep,
And toil and sleep,
And joy and hope and wait,
And here they build and love and die
Under an equal sun;
Under an equal sky!
The boundless land, the infinite sea;
This is the world for you and me;
Though we wander far, for the land is
wide;
Though we drift alone, 'mid ebb and flood;
And stumble and fall
And sink and call,
It cannot be evil with you and me;
'Tis a boundless land and an infinite sea.
Which shall it be, the land, the sea,
For you? For me?
The good brown land, with its hill and
high;
The good blue sea, with its infinite sky,
Whichever it be,
Or land or sea,
Here's a health and good luck
To you and me!

H. REA [illegible]

...TS MEETS WIFE, ...E FROM EUROPE

... Will Discuss Rumored ... Separation Suit—Talk Now of Reconciliation.

...CHESS IS WITH THEM

... Son, the Little Duke De Chaulnes, and Her Sister Also in the Party —All Go to Shonts's Home.

Mrs. Theodore P. Shonts, her two daughters, Miss Marguerite and the Duchess de Chaulnes, and her grandson, the little Duke de Caulnes, returned from abroad yesterday on the steamship Rotterdam. Mr. Shonts and his brother-in-law, Frank E. Drake, boarded the Rotterdam from the revenue cutter at Quarantine. Judging by appearances yesterday, if there are any differences between Mr. Shonts and his wife they are in a fair way of being reconciled. In fact in the current gossip the Duchess de Chaulnes is now credited with bringing about more harmonious relations.

As soon as the President of the Interborough climbed the side of the Rotterdam he went direct to the suite occupied by his family on Deck A. He remained there some time in conference with his wife and daughters. Mr. Shonts was smiling when he appeared on deck, as were the others.

Mr. Shonts appeared leading his little grandson by the hand. He was so busy with the child that he had little time for his wife and daughters. They did not seem to mind it. Mrs. Shonts came from her room accompanied by Miss Marguerite Shonts. The latter walked with a cane and a slight limp. She explained that she had knelt upon a needle just before leaving the Rotterdam. A little later they were joined by the Duchess, and all walked forward to a quiet part of the deck. It was noticed by some observers that Mr. Shonts had little, if anything, to say to his wife as they stood in a family group, a fact that did not seem to mar the general good humor of all.

"I have nothing to say," Mr. Shonts told the reporters. "I never discuss my private affairs for publication. I would not dignify any reports by making reply to them. I have no statement for the press."

Mrs. Shonts also refused to discuss the reports of her suit for a separation. "These reports have already been denied by cable. There is nothing to say," Mrs. Shonts said with a smile, as she turned away.

The Duchess de Chaulnes was in great good humor. She said that they were all going to their town house together.

When the family landed Mr. Shonts went away to attend to the baggage. When it was all collected, Mrs. Shonts and her daughters attended to the customs examination of their trunks. The examination by the Inspector disclosed that there was money owing to the Government for foreign purchases brought in. Mrs. Shonts opened her pocketbook. All the American money it contained was $2. Mr. Shonts came to their rescue at once. He gave a sum sufficient to meet the emergency to the Duchess.

PLAN BIG SUFFRAGE PARADE.

Women Name Committee Far in Advance to Stir Up Enthusiasm.

The suffrage parade which took place last May was a small affair in comparison with the one the women are now planning to give next Spring. A committee has already been appointed to make the arrangements, drum up the women marchers, arrange for banners and special features. The committee will receive new recruits as prominent women abroad and away for the Summer return to town.

Among those already on the committee are Mrs. John Winters Brannon, Mrs. William Colt, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Mrs. Victor Morgan, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mrs. William Floyd, Mrs. William Fain, Mrs. E. E. Alexander, Mrs. Emily Butterworth, Mrs. Mary Holland Kinkaid, Miss Eugenie Gerlach, Dr. E. H. Knight, Dr. Martha Peebles, and Mme. Elsie Gregoria. The committee has been formed under the auspices of Mrs. Stanton Blatch's Woman's Political Union.

An earlier demonstration of the women will take place in September. It will be a mass meeting in Cooper Union, to be held shortly before the Conference of Governors, which takes place at Spring Lake on Sept. 12. Speakers at the Cooper Union meeting will be the five Governors of the five States where the women vote. The self-denial week of the Woman Suffrage Party members will be inaugurated on Aug. 15, with a public meal at Clason Point, where the party has headquarters in a tent. All the Clason Point workers will be there with the members of the City Committee, among them Mrs. William Warren Penfield and Mrs. James Laidlaw. The menu will be hard bread and cold water. The Votes for Women workers will formulate their self-denial plans during the meal.

POLITICAL CALENDAR FOR 1911

Primaries in New York Sept. 20—Registration Oct. 13, 14, 20, and 21.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—The political calendar for the general election of 1911 was announced to-night by Secretary of State Lasansky. Among the announcements are:

Election day, Nov. 7; polls open from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Annual primary day Sept. 19, except in New York City, where the primaries will be held Sept. 20; registration days Oct. 14, 20, and 21.

Certificates of nominations are to be filed with the Secretary of State as follows: Party certificates from Oct. 3 to 13; independent certificates Sept. 28 to Oct. 13. Party certificates to be filed with the County or City Clerk, Board of Elections of New York, or Commissioner of Elections, must be in by Oct. 18; independent nominations by Oct. 18.

Vacancies in nominations caused by declinations or disqualification must be filled by filing a certificate with the Secretary of State, County Clerk, City Clerk, Board of Elections of New York City, or Commissioner of Elections on or before Oct. 28.

TO-DAY'S MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

MOUNT MORRIS PARK, AT 8 P. M.
A. H. Nussbaum's Band.

PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."
"American Republic" ..... Thiele
Hungarian Lustspiel ... Keler Bela
Waltzes from Vienna Woods ... Strauss
"Aumeen" ..... Gilbert
Madame Butterfly ..... Puccini

PART II.

" ..... Meyerbeer
Episode—"Across the Desert" ..... Nussbaum
"The Spring Maid" ..... Reinhardt
Selection for Cornet from "Samson et Dalila" ..... Saint-Saens
" ..... Bucalossi
"America."

MANHATTAN PARK, AT 8 P. M.

PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."
"The Gladiator" ..... Sousa
"Aladdin" ..... Rollinson
"Hearts and Flowers" ..... Tobani
"Feast" ..... Gounod
"Indian Summer" ..... Morse

PART II.

Overture on Popular Songs ..... Hall
"Guard Mount" ..... Eilenberg
"The Pink Lady" ..... Carryll
"Uncle Tom's Cabin" ..... Lampe
"Star of the Guards" ..... Lacalle
"America."

Gunnery's sales of Fresh Beef in City for the week ending Saturday, averaged 9.13 cents per pound.—Adv.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Auerbach of 11 West Tenth Street are sailing for an extended trip through Europe on the Kronprinz Wilhelm to-day.

Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, wife of the former Ambassador to Turkey, who has been ill at her Summer home in Tarrytown, is convalescing.

Mrs. William E. Carleton and her daughter, Miss Ruth Carleton, after a year abroad, are returning late in August and will open their cottage at Kennebunkport, Me., during September. Later they will join Dudley and Guy Carleton, who have moved into their new home at 44 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney has planned to sail for Europe on Sept. 2. She will spend the Fall at Bretton Woods, N. H.

Mrs. Robert Bacon and her son will arrive here this week on the French liner Provence. Ambassador Bacon will remain in Paris for several weeks longer.

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer are in the Engadine, and a few days ago were at Pontresina.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Taylor have planned to leave Jericho, L. I., to-day for the White Mountains.

George K. Bainbridge, son of Mrs. John G. Bainbridge of 412 West End Avenue, will marry Miss Georgine Hanson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George F. Hanson of Berkeley, Cal., in that city to-day.

The marriage of Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers of this city to Miss Elizabeth Ducat, daughter of the late Gen. and Mrs. Arthur C. Ducat of Chicago, Ill., will take place to-day at the Ducat country place at Downers Grove, Ill. Miss Ducat was maid of honor at the marriage of the physician's daughter, Miss Louise Chalmers, to Reginald Ducat, in Grace Church here on June 1. Dr. Chalmers and his bride will be at home at 29 West Ninth Street after Aug. 19.

NEWPORT SOCIAL LIFE.

Henry C. Phipps and Family Arrive—Events of the Coming Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Phipps and family arrived from New York to-day aboard the steam yacht Surf to visit Mrs. Phipps's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, for the remainder of their stay here. About the end of August Mr. and Mrs. Mills, with the Earl and Countess Granard and Ogden Le Roy Mills and Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Phipps, plan to return to Europe for the marriage of Mr. Mills and Miss Margaret Rutherford in France in September. The Earl and Countess Granard are due this week from Europe to visit Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, and it is expected the plans as stated, will be formulated as soon as the young people arrive. A round of entertainments are being planned in their honor.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont began a series of luncheons to-day at Marble House for her sister, Mrs. William Tiffany of Paris, and Mrs. William Slater of New York, who are guests at Marble House. Mrs. Belmont will entertain similarly to-morrow and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin are preparing to give one of the most beautiful affairs of the season at Arleigh on Aug. 11, in the form of a large dinner, followed by dancing for Miss Tevis Camden of Kentucky, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Haggin, making her first Newport visit. To-day Mrs. Haggin gave a dinner for Miss Camden.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan, who are entertaining Mrs. Edmund Randolph of New York, gave a luncheon to-day in her honor.

The Countess Gherardesca, daughter of Henry A. C. Taylor, arrived from New York to-day. She recently came from Europe to visit Mr. and Mrs. Taylor at Newport.

Saturday night promises to be one of the gayest of the season, as it marks the first of the three at homes Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind are giving. Among those who will give dinners on Saturday are Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Miss May Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, and Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, who will give their first large dinner of the season. The same evening the Earl and Countess of Granard will attend the dance of Mr. and Mrs. Berwind as will the Countess Gherardesca.

PUSH BIRD PLUMAGE LAW.

Audubon Society Reminds Jersey Police They Must Arrest Women Who Violate It.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Women of New Jersey cities cannot bedeck their hats with the plumage of wild birds after to-day. If they do so they will be liable to a fine of $20. Women who may now be the posessssors of winged creations of the forbidden birds will be under the necessity of substituting other trimming before they appear on the streets after this or the officers of the law will get them.

The ban on the wearing of the plumage of wild birds became effective last Winter. The officials of the Audubon Society have now reminded the State Police Departments of cities that they will be held strictly to account for any failure to enforce the law. Women are to be arrested on the street, according to the interpretation of the statute by the society.

The penalty can be recovered the same as in an action for debt. Milliners throughout the State fought the passage of the act, but the Legislature passed it and Gov. Wilson signed the measure.

MAY NOW SUE MORGAN.

Connecticut Supreme Court Allows C. L. Barber's Suit for $200,000.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31.—The Supreme Court here to-day handed down a decision which allows Clarence L. Barber of New York to sue in the State courts J. Pierpont Morgan for $200,000, which Barber alleges is due from the failure of the International Company of Mexico to sell a certain tract of land to Frank E. Bates of San Diego, Cal.

Bates sued in the California courts and secured a verdict of $200,000, which he assigned to Barber. Unable to collect the judgment, Barber brought suit against Mr. Morgan in the State courts here, the International Company being chartered in this State. The company has been absorbed by an English company, and it is as a stockholder in the original company that Mr. Morgan is being sued.

The Superior Court decided that it did not have jurisdiction in the case, an opinion which has been set aside by the Supreme Court in its finding handed down to-day.

COULDN'T RUN IN A HOBBLE.

Miss Lockwood Discovers New Style Skirts Weren't Meant for Athletics.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 31.—The hobble skirt in athletics is not practical. Miss Lansey Lockwood of the Roxbury District of Stamford can bear witness to the fact. Miss Lockwood undertook to run a race in a hobble skirt yesterday. She lost a slipper, got her foot tangled in the skirt, fell and rolled over and over in the freshly oiled highway.

Miss Lockwood is an athletic young woman, noted among her friends as a runner. The other day her sister-in-law, Mrs. Kenneth Lockwood of Newark, came to visit the Lockwoods. Mrs. Kenneth Lockwood is also a sprinter. To settle the question of supremacy a match was arranged over a sixty yard straightaway course on the Roxbury Road. Miss Lockwood, confident of her ability, refused to change her hobble skirt for one which would permit freer use of her limbs.

Help for the Goldberg Family.

These contributions were received by THE TIMES yesterday for the Goldberg family, whose pitiable condition was revealed by the death of three-year-old Morris Goldberg, the oldest of the family of six, who was killed by a street car while on his way to a friend's home for food: "Edward M.," $1; "Ferike B.," $5; G. H. S.," $5; Cash, $1; "S. D. B.," $1; total, $13.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Harry Gilfoil has been engaged for the leading comedy role with Blanche Ring in her new musical comedy, "The Wall Street Girl."

William Collier has called rehearsals for his new play, "Take My Advice," to begin at his Summer home at St. James, L. I., next week.

Marjorie Blythe, a sister of Vernon Castle, who plays Professor Zowie in "The Hen Pecks," will be a member of the cast of that play when it opens next week. Miss Blythe is a sister of Mrs. George Grossmith, Jr.

Charles Frohman has engaged Ernest Lawford for the character role of the tramp in Haddon Chambers's play, "The Passers-By."

Hutcheson Henry Davies, author of "A Single Man," John Drew's play for this season, will arrive in New York on the Campania on Aug. 12.

ALL FOOD PRODUCTS UP AGAIN IN PRICE

Eggs Higher Than Ever Before in Summer and Butter Jumped Six Cents a Pound.

BEEF AND PORK HIGHER

Packers Follow the Lead of the Dairy Market—Lower Prices Not Looked For Until Fall.

Table necessities are up again in price. Since early in July eggs at retail have jumped 15 cents a dozen in the high-priced stores and from 5 to 8 cents a dozen in the cheaper stores. This is for fresh eggs. All other grades have advanced in proportion.

Best eggs that were 25 cents a dozen in a chain of stores are 31 cents now, and going higher, it is said. The delicatessen stores and small grocers are charging 40 cents for so-called "guaranteed" eggs. Some stores are charging 45 cents. Few asked more than 30 cents in June and early in July. Butter is going up fast. It is 6 cents a pound higher all around than it was three weeks ago.

There is a reason for the advance in butter and eggs. It is due to natural conditions, but the retail butchers say there is no reason whatever for the rise in the wholesale price of sheep and pork, which has compelled them to make corresponding advances in retail prices. They say that when meat was low last Winter there were 31,000 cattle received in Chicago in the week that the packers cut prices, and that last week, when beef was raised to the retailer $4.50 a hundred pounds, 51,000 cattle were received in Chicago.

The butchers are quite bitter about this increase. One gave a TIMES reporter his order book to show that he could not cut out of the beef he buys the ribs, the porterhouse, the sirloin, the round steak, and the soup meat, and whatever else he got, and get his money back now, even with the increase he had made. In cutting up he loses 35 per cent. of what he has to pay for, and he says he will have to stand a loss on beef for the present and make it up some other time. Pork is up 5 cents a pound in the last ten days.

This butcher figures that, compared to February, the packers are making just $20 more now on every steer they handle.

"But what's the use kicking?" said he. "We've got to have these increases. There's no use asking why it's so. It's just because those fellows in Chicago make it so. They do what they like."

One explanation of the high cost of meat which is invariably overlooked by dealers and markets men, is given by a hotel steward, who says it is due to the high cost of eggs and butter. He does not say this ought to be so, folowing any natural law of trade. He only observes that it is so.

Under the natural order, beef would be high when cattle are scarce and low when they are plentiful. It has long been said by men in the trade that the packers arrange these details so that very often the natural order is reversed.

It is figured out by the steward that meat goes up with eggs and butter, and down with eggs and butter, because the makers of meat prices follow that system. It is easier for them and affects their trade and the public mind less. If they were to raise prices when eggs are cheap their orders would noticeably diminish in a few days.

People would eat more eggs and less meat. Were they to lower prices when eggs were high, they would only succeed in breaking the egg market when people went from eggs to meat, and the fall would come to them next. The system of following the dairy market for the average prices is thought to have been adopted by the packers as a good one.

All these high prices are traced directly back to the ten days of great heat in July. The dealers say eggs could not be kept fresh then. Small shippers, who could not use refrigerator cars, lost one consignment after another, or lost money on every one, and were forced to buy from the commission man who shipped by the carload and had storage facilities. This made the demand on him unprecedented, and prices went up as the natural result of competitive buying.

Upon the heels of that, the country hotels and boarding houses began their wholesale consumption. The countryside eggs went largely to them, and still their supplies were short, and they drew as usual upon the city merchants for their requirements.

Every year at this time dairy products and produce advance because of the sudden Summer demands from the seashore and country. This year the advance has been the greatest known, the small merchants say, eggs never having been so high in Summer.

One might expect that the seashore population would leave a void in the city from which it shifted, but it is known that more people come into New York to spend the Summer than go out, and that the seaside is peopled largely by residents of various sections of the country. The high cost of living just now is in consequence peculiar to New York. It is a local condition which does not affect the rest of the country.

Those ten hot days also explain the high price of butter. The cows must have good grass to give good milk, and the grass for cattle was burning up in that hot and dry period.

Lower prices are not looked for now before the Fall, unless people should take a notion to have a meat strike.

WANTS LESS FOAM ON BEER.

Dr. Wiley Makes This Demand at Hearing on Label Proposals.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who heads the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, at the hearing today to determine "What is beer?" complained that too little beer is found in the ordinary glass.

"I'm tired of buying foam," said the pure food expert, indignantly. "There should be a line on glasses indicating where solid beer ends."

John R. Mauff, representing the National Consumers' League, argued that most people were under the impression that all beer was made of barley malt, hops, and water, when in reality inferior grains or "chemical preservatives" were substituted. He asserted that the brewers could lose nothing by labeling their product.

The United States Brewers' Association offered a statement answering various questions as to the manufacture of beer and suggesting that beers were substantially alike and needed no labeling to differentiate them.

A statement was submitted at the hearing by Miss Alice Lakey, Chairman of the National Consumers' League Food Committee, of 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York, in part as follows:

At the annual meeting of the league, held in Pittsburg, Feb. 7 and 8, 1911, a resolution was passed protesting against the manufacture and sale of misbranded and adulterated malt liquors, as the sale of such articles is contrary to the Food and Drugs act of June 30, 1906.

The resolution asked that the Department of Agriculture enforce the act and compel all brewers to label their products truthfully. Although six years have elapsed since the act went into effect, no regulations have been established relating to the labeling of malt liquors. This means that one of the greatest industries in the country has escaped the rigid enforcement of the pure food law.

If this Board of Food and Drug Inspection will establish and enforce regulations for the correct labeling of malt liquors, the consumer himself will be responsible for what he buys.

The Food Committee of the Consumers' League does not assert that other grains used in beer are injurious to health, but we do contend that chemical preservatives should not be used in beer, as they are injurious to health.

A letter was sent by the National Consumers' League on July 17 giving reasons why Dr. Wiley should be retained as chief chemist of the department.

Bringing Wm. Cutting, Jr.'s, Body.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting is expected here from Europe on Thursday on board the steamer Adriatic with the body of her son, William Cutting, Jr., who died recently in Paris. The Rev. William B. Meenan, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Newport, R. I., will meet Mrs. Cutting here. After the burial Mrs. Cutting will go to Newport, after a long absence abroad.

BABY CHORUS ASPIRANTS.

Call for Voice Trial Brings Hundreds of Girls to the Hudson Theatre.

In response to an advertisement calling for girls to have their voices tried with a possibility of receiving a position in the chorus of a new musical comedy, several hundred young women, of ages ranging from 14 to much older, stormed the stage door of the Hudson Theatre yesterday morning and demanded to be heard. The advertisement, which was published in several New York and suburban papers, stated that Henry B. Harris wished to pick a chorus from among inexperienced girls who might have good voices, and to obtain thereby a group of singers that would be new to the New York theatregoer.

Augustus Barrett, the stage director for Mr. Harris, had the task of trying the voices, and the entire Harris staff volunteered to keep the gathering in order. Mr. Barrett had the easier task. None of the crowd seemed to have any idea of discipline, and all wished to be first at the piano. Some of the applicants seemed to have no idea of singing, and many were quite past the age of teaching. However, out of the hundred or more tried twenty-two good voices were discovered, and their possessors will have their first stage engagement in the chorus of "The Quaker Maid," provided they prove apt enough pupils in such acting as is required of chorus people.

FOLIES BERGERE REOPENS.

Same Revues and Ballet Put On with Additional Features.

After a rest of three weeks the Folies Bergere opened for the Fall season last night, with a good audience. The same revues and ballet which were the features of the early entertainment in the Spring, were repeated, but their order was changed. Last night the ballet, "Temptations," was put on first, so that the diners might finish their dinners during a silent number. The revue of "Gaby" came next, and the first programme closed with the Rennold Wolf revue, "Hell." There were no important changes in the cast.

Several new features were put on at the Cabaret show. James J. Morton was in his old place as Master of Revels, and took occasion to call attention to the many theatrical people in the audience.

"Les Marquards," a team of French eccentric dancers, made their first American appearance, and received much applause. The "Grizzly Bear" dancers was another popular number, and the rest of the bill included Simone de Beryl in her posing act, Olga Petrova, the Russian character comedienne; the "Four Girls of Melody Lane," singers, and Marcel's statuary groups.

TO TRY OUT NEW PLAY.

First Performance of "Most" Also to Benefit Church at Narragansett.

"Most," a new play by an author whose name is withheld for the present, is to have its first production in the Casino at Narragansett Pier next Friday evening.

The performance will be given for the benefit of the Church of St. Peter's-by-the-Sea.

A professional cast has been rehearsing in this city for the Narragansett performance, which will be in the nature of a try-out of the play.

The cast will include Harold B. Meade, Ilka Diehl, Walter Cluxton, George Turner, Virginia Perry, Joseph Gillan, Myra Pope, Helena Head, and K. L. Dietz.

New American Play for the Lyceum.

Daniel Frohman announced yesterday that he would open the Lyceum Theatre the first week in September with a new play by a new American author. The piece is a domestic comedy in three acts, and is called "Thy Neighbor's Wife." The cast will include Arthur Byron, Frederick Tiden, Pamela Gaythorne, and Alice John. The production will be followed at the Lyceum by Charles Frohman's attractions, beginning with Billie Burke in her new play, "The Runaways."

Protests Against Ban on Stage Novel.

In a letter to Mayor Gaynor, Mildred Holland, President of the Actors' Church Alliance, New York Chapter, protested yesterday against the action of the New York Public Library in excluding the recently published novel, "Anna Malleen," by George H. Brennan. Miss Holland pointed out that the book made plain the fact that young women can and do find places on the stage, and succeed in their work without "the sacrifice of a single virtue." The story, she said, strikingly represented the theatrical profession in a truthful but not offensive manner.

"The Hen Pecks" Next Week.

Lew Fields, who is expected to arrive in New York on the Lusitania Thursday night, will begin final dress rehearsals of "The Hen Pecks" at once, preparatory to reopening the Broadway Theatre with that piece on Monday night. On Sunday rehearsals of "The Never Himes" will begin under the direction of Mr. Fields and Ned Wayburn, and later in the week the first work on the company that is to present "The Wife Hunters" will begin.

WEEK'S BILLS AT THEATRES.

The stock company at the Academy of Music began a week of David Belasco's "Zaza" yesterday afternoon.

Valeria Bergere, in a new one-act comedy, headed the programme at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday. Gus Edwards's "High Flyers" had an important place on the bill, and others on the list were May Tully's Players, Bert Howard and Effie Laurence, Welsh, Mealy & Melrose, Knute Erickson, Peggy Monroe, and Roeder and Lester.

Ruth St. Denis began her second week at Hammerstein's roof garden last night, presenting her "Rhada" dance. Bedini and Arthur appeared in their burlesque of Miss St. Denis, and others on the programme were Gus Edwards's "School Boys and Girls," Rossow's midgets, Joe Jackson, the Three Athletes, Harry Jolson, the Arlington Four, Cunningham and Marion, Harry Breen, Lillian Graham and Ethel Conrad, Juggling De Lysle, and Lee and Conrad.

Lillian Russell was the principal feature of the programme at the New Brighton Theatre, where she was billed to sing several new and some of her old songs. Other entertainers on the list were Sheean and Gallagher, Milton and the De Long sisters, Keller Mack and Frank Orth, Marion and Billy Hart, the Victoria four, the Cabrey brothers, and the five Pirlscoffins.

At Brighton Beach Music Hall yesterday afternoon the entire receipts for the performance went to the Home for Blind Babies, and the theatre was crowded. The programme, which will continue for the week, consisted of George ("Honey Boy") Evans, Consul the Great, Lilian Herlein, "The Man Hunters," Howard brothers, Scott, Keane and company, the Dooleys, and Kramer and Ross.

Lowe's American Music Hall and roof garden had on its programme Vilmer Westony, violinist; Barnes, Lester, and Kellett, Grace Du Bois, the Grazzar brothers, Joseph Morrig and Charles Allen, William Gill and company, Jermon and Walker, and Dotson.

"Sergeant Kitty," with Edith Bradford in the title role, was presented by the Aborn Comic Opera company at Palisades Park last night. Others in the cast were James McElhern, William Schuster, Charles F. Bowers, William G. Stewart, Charles Phillips, Ralph Nicholls, Thomas E. Van, Hattie Arnold, Christine Durtus, and Blanche Rae Williams.

Morton and Moore began their last fortnight in "The Merry Whirl" at the Columbia Theatre yesterday.

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Theodore A. Kohn & Son JEWELERS 321 Fifth Avenue at 32nd Street

EDWIN A. ABBEY DYING.

Sir Runs Dispatch to Painter's Brother —Condition Grave, Says Wife.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—A cable dispatch received to-day by his brother, William Abbey, states that Edwin A. Abbey, the American painter, is dying in London. The message, which was sent from London yesterday, contained but two words, "Ed dying." William Abbey, who is a resident of Mount Holly, N. J., but in business in Philadelphia, said today that his brother had not been well for some time.

LONDON, July 31.—Mrs. Edwin A. Abbey, wife of the American painter, said to-day that the condition of her husband, who has been in ill health for some time, was very grave and caused great anxiety. Further than this she did not wish to discuss the illness.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 31.—The news of the critical condition of Edwin A. Abbey caused much surprise here, as it was understood he was improving. Abbey has handily fulfilled one-half of his commission from the State for mural decorations at the State Capitol, the works finished including the eight paintings in the rotunda, which were placed in 1908, and the paintings for the hall of the House, which are reported from London as finished.

The painter has yet to execute some of the paintings for the House and the series for the Senate and the Supreme Court chamber. The latter was planned as a monumental work, showing the development of law from oral tradition to the codified form.

FREDERICK LOESER DEAD.

Former Head of Brooklyn Dry Goods House Was In Stuttgart, Germany.

Frederick Loeser, founder and former head of the firm of Frederick Loeser & Co. of Brooklyn, whose death was reported yesterday in Stuttgart, Germany, was born in the town of Mergentheim, in Southern Germany, in 1833, the son of a poor silversmith. His mother died when he was a boy, and he was taken from school and apprenticed to a fringe maker in Würzburg. After three years at that trade the boy began to travel in search of employment, after the fashion of Germany's wandering journeymen, and visited various parts of Germany, Austria, Italy, and Switzerland. In 1858 he sailed from Havre, France, for this country, and landed in New York with a capital of $2.50 and a silver watch.

Young Loeser first went to Morganfield, Ky., where he had relatives, and there he spent a few years in the fur trade, and later opened a small store at Smith's Mills, Henderson County, Ky. He sold out this business in 1855 and went to Louisville, Ky., where he remained two years, and then came to New York, entering the employ of S. M. Peyser, a dealer in trimmings and embroideries in Manhattan.

In 1860, Mr. Loeser, in partnership with Morits Dinkelspiel, opened a small embroidery and trimming store at 277 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and in 1863, after J. W. Jones had entered the firm, opened a branch store at 737 Broadway, Manhattan. He sold out his interest in this branch in 1868 and bought out the shares held by his partners in the Brooklyn business, and in 1870 moved to a larger store at Fulton and Tillary Streets. Louis Liebmann and Henry Liebmann then joined the firm.

In 1878 Gustav Loeser, a brother of Frederick Loeser, was taken into the firm, and in 1887 the business was moved to the site of the present establishment at Fulton and Bond Streets.

Soon after Frederick Loeser retired from active business and the establishment passed into the control of John Gibb, who died in 1905. Walter Gibb, a son of John Gibb, is the present head of the firm.

H. E. GARTH DIES IN ALABAMA

Was Formerly President of Mechanics National Bank of This City.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 31.—Horace Everett Garth, for many years connected with the Mechanics National Bank of New York, died here to-day. Mr. Garth was born in Todd County, Kentucky, March 28, 1837. His father was Granville W. Garth of the well-known Garth family of Albemarle County, Virginia, formerly of Yorkshire, England. His mother was Miss Sherman, also a Virginian and a descendant of Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Garth began his financial career as clerk in a country store near his native village, and in 1885 went to St. Louis, where he entered the banking house of Darby & Barksdale. Ill-health took him the following year to Memphis, Tenn., and he became teller in the Commercial Bank of that city, and later resigned to become assistant cashier of the German National Bank of the same city.

From assistant cashier in this bank he rose to its Presidency. He held this office until 1879, when because of the yellow fever epidemic he was forced to leave the city. After several months of travel Mr. Garth settled permanently in New York, forming a business connection with J. J. McComb, owner of the Arrow Cotton Ties and largely interested in Southern Railroads.

In 1883 Mr. Grath was made cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank, and in 1886 he became President of the bank. His New York home was at 148 West Fifty-seventh Street.

John Curley Dies Abroad.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—John Curley, an American, said to be a carriage manufacturer of New York, died at Badgastein, Austria, yesterday, according to a cablegram received to-day from the Consul General at Vienna. He was traveling unaccompanied, and the State Department is without information as to his antecedents.

John Curley was about 70 years old, and started business as a carriage builder during the civil war, and later founded the John Curley Company in Brooklyn, from which he retired about twelve years ago, when the name of the firm was changed to that of the J. M. Palmer Company. Mr. Curley lived in Brooklyn at the Hotel St. George, but since his retirement, it was said, he had spent most of his time traveling alone in Europe and Egypt and the Holy Land.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. JOHN H. AUGHER, 83 years of age, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday from infirmities resulting from age at the Presbyterian Home for Aged Ministers in Newton, N. J..

MARK A. WARD, 75 years old, a former City Clerk of Orange and head of a large printing plant in Newark, died yesterday of heart disease at the House of the Good Shepherd, Orange.

ISAAC E. MORRIS, author, and a descendant of the famous Revolutionary family and for many years a lawyer in Brooklyn, died on last Thursday in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Meta Morris Evans, in Farragut Road, Brooklyn.

HENRY CLAY LARRABEE, 82 years old, a Mason of high standing, died on Saturday in Baltimore. He was at one time the Grand Master of the General Grand Council of Masons in the United States.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

BETTY ROTHSCHILD, died July 11; left more than $1,000 realty and more than $2,000 personalty, to be equally divided among her sons Julius and Louis, and her daughters, Bella Goldstein, and Edna Topkins.

MARY SLEVEN, died July 1; left $14,000 realty and $3,500 personalty, $500 to the Roman Catholic Church of Sts. Peter and St. Paul, $500 to Raymond's Cemetery, $300 to the Rev. Father Monahan of Sts. Peter and Paul, $500 to Mary Clifton, $1,000 to Mary Sharp, $100 to Michael Runchino, $100 to Mary O'Brien, $400 to Bridget Mullin, $400 to Denis Mullin, and residue to Joseph M. Donohue.

JAMES CUMMINGS, died July 3; left $1,400 personalty to his granddaughter, Fannie Cummings, 307 Tenth Avenue.

SARAH R. MAXWELL, died July 9; left $23,000 realty and $3,000 personalty, $18,250 to her daughter, Florence M. Hulbart of 151 West Seventieth Street, $1,000 to her daughter Helen M. Stiedell of 345 West Seventieth Street, $100 each to her grandsons, Alexander Maxwell of 3 West Eighth Street and George F. Maxwell of Buffalo, N. Y.

MARY A. BOWE, left all her estate to be sold at auction and divided between May Argain O'Neil and Lillie and Carrie Bent.

MARGARET F. HARD, left all her estate to her husband, William A. Hard.

FUNERAL OF E. M. SHEPARD.

First Services Occur To-day at Lake George—Memorial Meetings Later.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 31.—The first funeral services for Edward M. Shepard occur to-morrow at 10 A. M. in St. James's Episcopal Church, at Lake George. The pallbearers are George Foster Peabody, Henry F. Chapman, A. Augustus Healy, John H. Finley, President of the College of the City of New York; Theodore F. Miller, and Francis Lynde Stetson.

More than a hundred present and former employes of Mr. Shepard are to gather at Erlowest shortly before the hour set for the services here, and will proceed to the church with the body. They will also accompany the body to the train, following the services.

The Rev. E. M. Barrott, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, stated that a memorial service for Mr. Shepard will probably occur on Sunday, Aug. 6. A public memorial service is being planned to take place in the near future, at which many prominent personal friends of Mr. Shepard will make addresses.

Louis Eugene Lefferts.

Word was received here yesterday that Louis Eugene Lefferts of this city had died suddenly in Switzerland last Wednesday. Mr. Lefferts was Vice President and Director of the Celluloid Company and Director of the Penrhyn Slate Company, with offices at 36 Washington Place. He and his wife, who before her marriage was Helena Gillet, lived at 254 West Seventy-fourth Street. Arrangements for the burial have not yet been announced.

Mgr. Mooney's Mother Dies.

Mrs. Anna Mooney, mother of Mgr. Mooney of Seton Hall, South Orange, and of Dr. John J. Mooney, died of cerebral hemorrhage yesterday in the home of Dr. Mooney, 554 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City. She was 65 years old.

Postmaster Since 1861.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 31.—George W. L. Smith, 72 years old, the second oldest Postmaster in the country in point of service, died at his home at Smith's Basin, Washington County, Saturday night. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster during Buchanan's Administration and since 1861 had been Postmaster. In 1872 he was a member of the New York Assembly.

Russell Raymond.

Russell Raymond, 75 years, old, a Trustee of the American Savings Bank, died yesterday at his home, 154 West Eighty-seventh Street. Mr. Raymond was born in this city April 18, 1836. He was a graduate of City College and was a member of the Congregational and Transportation Clubs and the Presbyterian Union.

Senator Sutherland's Father Dies.

PROVO, Utah, July 31.—A. G. Sutherland, father of United States Senator George Sutherland of Utah, died to-day of general debility. He was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, in 1838, and came to Utah when 23 years old. He practiced law until recently, when failing health compelled his retirement. Besides Senator Sutherland, three other sons and a daughter survive.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

SCHLATTER—HILLIER.—At the Church House of the University Place Church, by the Rev. George Alexander, on Saturday, July 29, 1911, Louis G. Schlatter to Elizabeth Maynard Hillier.

Connecticut.

ROBERTSON—NEWTON.—July 29, Mabel C. Newton to Malcolm H. Robertson.

New Jersey.

LEE—CLARK.—July 28, Trenton, Bertha M. Clark to Robert E. Lee.

McCULLOCH—AITKEN.—July 28, Paterson, Minnie Aitken to Joseph McCulloch.

RISDON—PIDCOCK.—July 26, Trenton, Lucy E. Pidcock to William M. Risdon.

Died.

BAXTER.—At Yarker, Ontario, Canada, July 28, 1911, Alice Herrington, widow of the late Arthur Baxter, in the 61st year of her age. Services and interment at Yarker July 31, 1911.

BLACK.—Ellen Black, aged 70 years. Funeral services, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building.)

GARTH.—At Huntsville, Ala., on Monday, July 31, 1911, Horace E. Garth, in the 75th year of his age. Interment at Memphis, Tenn.

GAYLER.—On the 31st of July, in her 45th year, Mary Christine, widow of Charles James Gayler, and daughter of the late John W. B. and Jane Muir Dobler. Funeral services from her late residence, 424 Franklin Av., Ridgewood, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1911, at 10:30 A. M. Burial at Vallean Cemetery.

HAVILAND.—July 30th, Lillie C., beloved wife of Frank B. Haviland and daughter of William H. and Catherine I. Palmer. Funeral service at residence, 15 Oliphant Park, Morristown, N. J., Tuesday, at 11:15 A. M. Train from Hoboken at 9:45. Interment private.

HELM.—At Cromwell, Conn., Miss Eva Helm, aged 16, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Helm of New York City. Interment Wednesday, Aug. 2, from chapel Greenmont Cemetery,

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and Firm—Some New High Prices for the Year.

DISSOLVING STANDARD OIL

Control of Property Will Not Be Affected by Stock Distribution—Corner in July Cotton.

Trading was at low ebb on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but such movement as attended the desultory transactions of the session offered contrast to the decline which accompanied the dealings on most days last week. Both issues of Bethlehem Steel reached new high records for the year, Canadian Pacific and its subsidiary, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, made net gains of a little over a point, and a similar advance was recorded in Illinois Central. By way of contrast with these was a further loss of 2 points in the stock of the Texas company. Elsewhere in the list fractional advances predominated, only a few of the stocks which were at all active, showing any loss. It was a midsummer market with very little to relieve the dissatisfaction which the long period of dull business has caused in trading in brokerage circles.

Off of the Stock Exchange incidents of considerable interest were not lacking, but these were without special influence upon the day's prices. The Standard Oil Company formally announced its plan for the division among its shareholders of the stocks now held in the treasury of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey or in that of its subsidiary, the National Transit Company, thus definitely confirming the information had some weeks ago that the Standard Oil Company would comply with the decree of the Supreme Court by a simple distribution of its stock holdings. It is pertinent to inquire at this point how far different the status of the companies now making up the Standard Oil Company will be after this distribution than before it. The members of the small group which now holds the controlling interest in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will remain the majority stockholders in each of the subsidiary companies and will continue to dominate their policies as they have in the past. This will have to be done through the boards of thirty-odd companies instead of through the single board of the Standard Oil Company, but in other respects control of the Standard Oil property will rest after this process of distribution has been carried out precisely where it rests now. The American Tobacco Company has a more complicated situation to deal with, and possibly some change in the control of these properties might result from the impending reorganization, but the chances are large that in the American Tobacco case, as in the case of the Standard Oil Company, the reorganization will result merely in a change in the form of ownership with the same interests dominating in the new company or companies as in the old. A glance to-day at the plan set forth by the Standard Oil Company for compliance with the decree of the Supreme Court makes it seem, indeed, that there was after all very little reason for the uneasiness regarding the effect of this decision which was felt during the long period in which the financial community was awaiting the decision in these two "anti-trust" cases, so far, at least, as that uneasiness was due to any apprehension regarding the Standard Oil Company itself.

An advance of $8 a bale in the July cotton option during the two hours of trading which marked the close of that option attracted only passing attention for the reason that it was recognized that this movement represented nothing more than the discomfiture of a belated short interest. The general movement in the cotton market yesterday so far from following the course of the July option was toward new low prices. All of the new crop months with the exception of September got below 11 cents, and the close showed net declines for the day of from 13 to 16 points. August, the last of the old crop months, advanced 9 points, being influenced to some extent by the very large advance in the July option. If trade expectations are borne out to-morrow's Government report on the cotton crop will come close to the highest figure ever reported at this date. The estimates range from 90 to 92, compared with 75.5 at this date last year, and with the high condition of 91.6 in August, 1904.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission rendered yesterday its decision in the New York commutation cases, giving partial approval to the advances made by some roads last year while specifically disapproving the prevailing rates on the Pennsylvania and putting over consideration of the New Haven's and New York Central's rates until the New York State Commission has completed its inquiry into these rates. These decisions were not at all a factor in the day's trading, for Pennsylvania, which has been ordered to reduce its commutation rates, was no less firm than the shares of the roads whose general scheme of commutation charges has been approved by the commission. The money market continued to display the firmness which developed last week, and banks were again called upon to provide gold for shipment to Canada. The advices regarding the Moroccan situation were generally of a favorable character, bearing out the view which has heretofore prevailed at this centre that the questions raised among European powers in respect to Morocco would be amicably adjusted.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Casein Co. of America for dividend on preferred.
Connecticut Railway and Light Co.
Illinois Central Railroad.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway for dividend on first and second preferred.
Quaker Oats Co. for dividend on preferred.
United Metal Products Co. for dividend on preferred.
United States Motors Co. for dividend on preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Albany & Southern Railway on preferred.
American Gas and Electric Co. on preferred.
American Glue Co. on preferred.
American Light and Traction on common and preferred.
Astor Trust Co.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe on preferred.
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co. on preferred.
Beaver Cobalt Mines.
Boston & Northern Street Railway on preferred.
Broadway Trust Co.
Butte Electric and Power Co. on preferred.
Canada Southern.
Central of New Jersey.
Cities Service Co. on common and preferred.
Columbus Railway on preferred.
Commonwealth Edison Co.
Commonwealth Power, Railway and Light on preferred.
Corn Exchange Bank.
Cuba Railroad on preferred.
East St. Louis & Suburban on preferred.
Edison Electric and Illuminating Co. of Boston.
Electric Bond and Share Co.
Electric Securities Corporation on preferred.
Elgin Watch Co.
Fall River Gas Works.
Finance Co. of Penn. on second preferred.
Fourteenth Street Bank.
Grand Rapids Railway on preferred.
Great Northern Railway on preferred.
Greenwich Bank.
Guanajuato Power and Electric Co. on preferred.
Hamilton Trust Co.
Kansas City Gas Co. on first and second preferred.
Kansas City Railway & Light Co. on preferred.
Kansas City Southern Railway on preferred.
Lackawanna Steel Co. on preferred.
Lehigh Valley Railroad.
Lehigh Valley Transit Co. on preferred.
Lincoln Trust Co.
Manhattan Trust Co.
Mexican Tramways Co.
Mexico Tramways Co.
Michigan Railway on preferred.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway on preferred.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway on preferred.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad.
National Bank of Commerce.
National Carbon Co. on preferred.
National Cloak & Suit Co. on preferred.
National Lead Co. on preferred.
National Surety Co.
New Amsterdam Gas Co. on bonds.
New Central Coal Co. on preferred.
New York Air Brake Co.
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway on first and second preferred.
New York, Lackawanna & Western Railway.
New York, Ontario & Western Railway.
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railway on first preferred.
Niagara Falls Power Co. on preferred.
Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co. on preferred.
Nipissing Mines Co.
Norfolk & Western Railway on adjustment preferred.
Northern Pacific Railway.
Ohio Cities Gas Co.
Ohio Fuel Supply Co.
Pacific Coast Co. on first preferred.
Pacific Gas & Electric Co. on preferred.
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Pennsylvania Railroad.
Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway on preferred.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway on preferred.
Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway on first and second preferred.
Public Service Corporation of New Jersey on general.
Quicksilver Mining Co. on preferred.
Railway Steel Spring Co. on preferred.
Reading Co. on first preferred.
Republic Iron & Steel Co. on preferred.
Rio Janeiro Tramway, Light & Power Co.
Rock Island Co. on preferred.
Rock Island Co. on common.
Sharon Steel Hoop Co. on preferred.
Southern Pacific Co.
Southern Railway on preferred.
Standard Milling Co. on preferred.
Standard Oil Co. of California.
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.
Standard Oil Co. of Kansas.
Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky.
Standard Oil Co. of Nebraska.
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.
Standard Oil Co. of New York.
Standard Oil Co. of Ohio.
Standard Rope & Twine Co. on preferred.
Tennessee Copper Co.
Texas Company.
Third Avenue Railway.
Tonopah Mining Co.
Underwood Typewriter Co. on preferred.
Union Pacific Railroad.
United Cigar Manufacturers on preferred.
United Fruit Co.
United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. on preferred.
United States Rubber Co. on first preferred.
United States Steel Corporation on preferred.
Virginia Railway & Power Co. on preferred.
Wells-Fargo Express Co.
Western Maryland Railway on first and second preferred.
Western Pacific Railway.
Western Union Telegraph Co.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway on first and second preferred.
Wisconsin Central Railway.
Woolworth (F. W.) Co. on preferred.
Yukon Gold Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¼	100⅝
2s, c., 1930	100¼	
3s, r., 1918	101⅛	102¼
3s, c., 1918	101⅛	
4s, r., 1925	113¾	115
4s, c., 1925	113¾	115
Pan. 2s, r., 1936 100		100⅝
Pan. 2s, c., 1938 100		100⅝
Pan. 5s, r....102¼		102⅝
D. C. 3-65s...105		...
Adams Exp.220		239
Allis-Chalm. .8		8½
Allis-Chalm. pf.		28¾
Am. Ag. C. 59¾		59¾
Am. Ag. C. pf. 103½		...
A. B. S. & Fdy. 93¾		94¾
A. B. S. & Fdy. pf...182		183½
Am. Can... 11¼		11½
A. C. & F. pf. 116½		118¾
Am. Coal...75		100
Am. Cot. O. pf. 99		102
Am. Exp...231		236
A. H. & L. 4½		5
A. H. & L. pf. 24½		25½
Am. I. Sec. ..22¾		24
Am. L. Co. 10¼		11½
Am. L. Co. pf. 80		81½
Am. Locom. pf. 105		110
Am. Malt. .4½		5¼
Am. M. pf. 41		43
Am. S. pf., B. 88		88¼
A. S. & R. pf. 106		107
Am. Snuff..250		...
Am. Snuff pf. 97		98
Am. St. Fd. 38¾		39
Am. Sug. R. pf. 116		119½
A. Tob. pf..96½		97
Am. W. Co. 31½		33
Am. W. Co. pf. 91		92¼
Am. W. Pa. pf. 29½		30
Ann Arbor. 20		40
Ann Arbor pf. 60		80
Asso. Oil.. 50¼		51
Atl. C. L.130½		132
B. & O. pf. 89		90
Batopilas M. 1⅛		1⅜
Bruns. Ter.. 8		10
B., R. & P.110		120
B., R. & P. pf. 130		150
But'k Co... 29¾		30
Canada So. 66		72½
Cent. Leath. 29¼		29½
Cent. Leath. pf. 100		100½
C., R. I. & P. 275		285
C. & S. A. Tel. 115¼		119½
Chi. & Alt. 20		30
Chi. & Alt. pf. 40		50
Chi. Gt. W. pf. 44¼		45
C., I. & L. pf. 60		80
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.135		145
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf. 155		165
Chi. Un. Tr. pf. ctf. st. 5¾		6½
C., C., C. & St. L. 57		58
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. 94½		100
Cleve. & P. Special .. 96		...
Col. F. & I. 33		33½
Col. F. & I. pf. 110		112
Col. & So.. 54½		55
Col. & So. 1st pf. 82		82½
Col. & So. 2d pf. 75		80
Col. & H. C. & I. full paid 12		18
C. R. & L. 70		...
Cons. Gas..145½		146¼
Corn P. R. 14½		14⅝
Corn P. R. pf. 81		83¼
Crex Carpet 70		80
Cub.-Am. S. 39		45
Cub.-Am. S. pf. 89		92½
Del. & H..171½		172
D., L. & W.538		570
D. M. & Ft. D. 81½		15
Det. Edison.110		...
Dist. & C. 120		...
Dist. & M. pf. 120		...
Dist. U. R. 69		75
D., S. S. & A. pf. 10		15
D., S. S. & A. pf.... 24		26
Du P. de N. Pow. pf.		99
Erie 2d pf. 46¾		47¼
Erie T. H. 83		88
Erie T. H. pf. 90		100
F. M. & S. 28		35
F. M. & S. pf. 64½		67
Gen. C. Co.125		135
Granby Con. 38¾		39
Hav. E. R. 94		94½
Hock. Val..122½		135
Homestake.. 82¾		85
Ill. C. J. L. 94½		...
Inger.-Rand.100		...
Inger.-Rand. pf. 100		...
Int. H. pf.124		126
Int. Paper..11		11½
Int. St. P. pf. 88		88½
Iowa Cent. 18½		19
Iowa C. pf. 36		37
Jol. & Chi.161½		...
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf. 78		80
Kan. C. So. pf. 67½		68½
K. & D. M. .. 6		8
K. & D. M. pf. 40		50
Lack. Steel 37½		40
L. E. & W. 14		17
L. E. & W. pf. 81		83
Lake Shore..325		450
Long Island 53		54
Mackay Cos. 80		87½
Mackay Cos. pf. 74		75
Mah. C. R.600		...
Man. Elev..136		145
Mer. Marine 4½		4⅝
Mer. Marine pf. 17		17¼
May Dept. stores pf.112		113¼
Mich. Cent. ..		180
M. & St. L. pf. 45		50
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. 155		156
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line 88		90½
Mo., K. & T. pf. 67		68¼
N., C. & St. L. 155		160
Nat. Bis...133¾		134
Nat. B. pf..128		129¼
Nat. L. pf..100		100¼
Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.. 29½		30¼
N. Cent. C. 30		60
N. Y. A. B. 70		74
N. Y., C. & St. L. 58¾		59½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf. 104		107
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. 85		90
N. Y. D. Co. ..		25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.		66
Norf. So... 40		45¾
Norf. & W. pf. d.		...
North Am. 74		74½
Nor. Cent. 245		...
N. O. T. & Light		...
Ont. Mining 1½		2¼
Pac. Coast. 95		105
Pac. C. 1st pf. 85		110
Pac. C. 2d pf. 95		105
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 47		48
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf... 90		100
Peo. & E.. 17		21
Pere Marq... ..		80
Pere M. 2d pf.		85
P. C., C. & St. L. 96		98
P. C., C. & St. L. pf.108		115
P. Ft. W. & C. 167		...
Pitts. St. pf.103½		103½
Pr. St. Car 36¾		37¼
Fr. St. Car pf. 102½		103
Pub. S. C..116½		117¾
Pullman Co.160		162½
Quicksilver.. 2¼		3
Q'ksil'r pf.. 3		5½
Ry. St. Spr. 36½		38
Ry. St. Sp. pf. 100		103
Rdg. 2d pf. 95		98
Rens. & S..185½		...
R. I. & S. pf. 94¼		94¾
R. W. & O.118		...
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. 67		69½
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. 47¾		48½
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.135		180
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. new ctfs. 56		61½
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.		130
St. L. S. W. 31		32½
Sears-Roeb. ex div....138		141¾
Sears-Roeb. pf.		122
S.-S. S. & I. 49		50
S.-S. S. & L. pf.		112
So. P. R. S. 80		88
So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs. 81¼		88
Stand. Mill. 16¼		17
Stand. Mill. pf. 50¼		51
Texas Pac.. 28½		29¼
T. P. L. Tr. 91		93
T. P. & W. 16		...
T. P. & L. 6¾		7¼
Tol., St. L. & West.. 20¼		21½
T. C. R. T.108		109½
T. C. R. T. pf. 132½		145
Und. Typew. 99		99½
Und. Typew. pf. 113¾		118¾
U. B. & P. 6¼		8
U. B. & P. pf. 51		60
Un. Pac. pf. 94¼		95
Un. Chg. M. pf. 103		109
Un. Dry G.103¾		105
Un. Dry G. pf. 107		107¾
U. Rys. In. 36		38
U. Rys. In. pf. 66½		69
U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf. 98		99¾
U. S. C. I. Pipe 15		17
U. S. C. I. Pipe pf. 52		53½
U. S. Exp. 95		98
U. S. R. & Impt. 74		74½
U. S. R. & Ref. 1		4
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.		17
U. S. Rub. pf. 113¼		114
U. S. Rub. 2d pf. 76		77¼
U. & B. R.165		...
Va. R. & P. 38		39
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf. 120		122
Va., C. & Coke 84		90
Vulcan Det. 13		18
Vulcan Det. pf. 60		70
W. F. Exp..161		167
West. Md. pf. 85		88
Westingh'se 1st pf. 118¼		119

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 31.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston compares as follows:

	July 29, 1911.	Decrease for Week.	July 30, 1910.
Loans	$235,073,000	$1,359,000	$201,798,000
Circulation	7,068,000	60,000	7,487,000
Deposits	182,087,000	2,991,000	170,914,000
Due banks	35,383,000	2,136,000	31,308,000
U. S. deposits	5,071,000	6,000	5,086,000
Reserve eg'ts.	53,208,000	3,247,000	54,153,000
Exc. C'gs.	12,488,000	1,606,000	14,218,000
Due fm. b'ks.	21,448,000	2,603,000	20,977,000
5 p. c. funds	980,500	2,000	386,000
Legal tender.	4,160,000	228,000	4,870,000
Specie	22,521,000	*1,024,000	23,819,000
Surplus	4,015,143	*467,143	4,810,286
Surplus, N.Y.	4,796,143	5,230,857	8,053,286

*Increase.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday Bid.	Asked.	Saturday Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957, old	103¾	103⅞	104	104⅛
4½s, Nov., 1957, new	103¾	103⅞	103⅞	104
4½s, May, 1917, old	103⅝	103¾	103⅝	103¾
4½s, Nov., 1917, new	103⅝	103¾	103⅝	103¾
4½s, Mar., 1930-60, old	102¾	102¾	102¾	102⅞
4½s, Sept., 1960, new	102¾	102¾	102¾	102⅞
4s, May, 1959	1 clg.	99⅞	100	99⅞
4s, Nov., 1958	1 clg.	100	100	99⅞
4s, Nov., 1957	1 clg.	99⅞	100	99⅞
4s, Nov., 1956-8, reg.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99¾
4s, May, 1915	1 clg.	99⅞	100	99⅞
3½s, Nov., 1954	1 clg.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3½s, May, 1954	1 clg.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3½s, May, 1954	reg.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3s, May, 1954	reg.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
3s, May, 1954	1 clg.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday.

Total sales July 31, 1911.....411,000
From Jan. 1, 1911.....29,000,000
Same period last year.....27,000,000

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
67⅞	67⅞	900	Amalgamated Copper	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	+⅛
54⅝	54⅝	400	Am. Beet Sugar	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+⅛
97	101	40	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	97	97	97	97	...
87	88	110	Am. Can pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	+⅛
56½	57⅛	100	Am. Car & Foundry	57	57	57	57	+⅛
58¾	59¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil	58⅝	59	58⅝	59	+⅛
40	41	400	Am. Locomotive	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+⅛
79¾	79¾	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+⅛
119½	120	300	Am. Sugar Ref.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	...
78	79⅜	15	Am. Tel. & Cable	78¾	78	78	78	...
136⅝	136¾	400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	136⅝	136¾	136⅝	136⅞	+⅛
		1,921	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	6 13-32	6 7-16	6⅜	6⅜	-1-32
38¼	38⅝	100	Anaconda Copper Co.	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	+⅛
111⅝	112⅜	4,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	111⅞	112⅜	111⅜	112	+⅛
102⅜	103	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102⅞	103	102½	103	+⅛
109⅜	109½	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	109⅜	109½	109⅜	109½	+⅛
		15	Bank of Commerce	218	218	217½	217½	...
37⅜	37⅞	9,400	Bethlehem Steel	38¼	38	38⅛	37⅞	+⅛
66	66½	4,370	Bethlehem Steel pf.	64½	66¾	64½	66	+1½
83¾	84⅛	3,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	83⅛	83⅝	83¼	83¼	+⅛
143½	145	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	144¾	144¾	144¼	144¾	+⅛
102⅜	103	200	Canadian Pacific	244½	246	244¾	245⅝	+1½
81⅛	8⅜	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	81⅝	82⅛	81⅝	81⅞	+⅛
22	22⅜	100	Chicago Gt. Western	22	22	22	22	...
127⅜	127⅝	4,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	127⅜	127⅝	127⅛	127⅝	+⅛
153	154	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	153	153	153	153	...
147	147⅜	160	Chi. & Northwestern	147⅛	147⅜	147⅛	147⅛	+1⅛
200	205	50	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	200	200	200	200	...
2⅜	3	100	Chi. Un. Tr. t. r. sts.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	...
22⅜	22⅝	300	Chino Copper	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+⅛
27⅛	28	210	Denver & Rio Grande	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+⅛
57⅛	58	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	57⅛	57⅝	57⅛	57⅜	+⅛
35	36	100	Distillers' Securities	35½	35½	35	35	+⅛
39⅝	56½	3,500	Erie	39¼	39¾	39¼	39⅝	+⅛
56⅜	56½	1,000	Erie 1st pf.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	+⅛
107	109	15	General Chemical pf.	108	108	108	108	...
162½	163¼	200	General Electric	162¼	162¼	162¼	162¼	+¼
5⅝	5⅞	800	Goldfield Consol.	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	...
134⅜	135	1,100	Great Northern pf.	134⅜	134¾	134⅜	134⅞	+⅛
58	59	100	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	58½	58½	58¼	58½	+1
146	146⅞	500	Illinois Central	146⅜	147	146¾	146⅞	+1⅛
17⅝	17¾	500	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17¾	...
50	50¼	100	Inter.-Met. pf.	50	50	50	50	+⅛
122	124	200	Int. Harvester	123	123	123	123	+¼
48¼	48½	100	Int. Paper pf.	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¾	+⅛
40¼	41	200	Int. Steam Pump	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	+⅛
34⅜	36	400	Kansas City Southern	34½	35	34⅜	34⅝	+¼
106⅞	107	300	Laclede Gas	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	...
176⅜	176½	1,100	Lehigh Valley	176½	176⅝	176⅜	176⅞	+⅛
151¼	151⅝	600	Louisville & Nash.	151	151¼	151	151⅝	+⅛
80	81	150	May Dept. Stores	80	80	80	80	...
21⅝	21⅝	550	Miami Copper	21⅝	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	−⅛
30	33	300	Minn. & St. Louis	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	...
139⅜	140¼	250	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	140¼	140½	140¼	140⅜	+⅛
35¼	35⅞	400	Mo., Kansas & Texas	35¾	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	...
49	49¼	100	Missouri Pacific	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	+⅛
20¼	21	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	...
99½	100	200	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾	+⅛
55¾	56¼	100	Nat. Lead Co.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	+⅛
19½	19⅝	200	Nev. Consol. Copper	19½	19½	19½	19⅝	+⅛
108⅛	108½	100	New York Central	108⅛	108½	108⅛	108½	...
139¾	140	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	140	140	140	140	...
108	108¼	200	Norfolk & Western	108	108	108	108	+⅛
131¾	131¾	1,600	Northern Pacific	131⅝	131⅝	131½	131⅝	+⅛
30¾	31¼	300	Pacific Mail	31½	31½	31	31	...
124⅝	123	1,500	Pennsylvania R. R.	125	125¼	124⅞	124⅞	...
106½	106⅝	400	People's Gas, Chi.	106½	106¾	106½	106¾	...
21½	21⅝	200	Pittsburg Coal	21½	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	−⅛
89¾	90	450	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90	90	90	90	−⅛
17	17¼	228	Ray Consol. Copper	17	17	17	17	−⅛
150¾	150⅞	18,500	Reading	150¾	150⅝	150	150⅛	+⅛
90¾	90⅝	100	Reading 1st pf.	90¾	90¾	90½	90½	−⅛
29⅞	30	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	...
31½	31⅝	800	Rock Island Co.	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+⅛
64	65	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	+⅛
68¼	71	200	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	70	70	70	70	...
122¼	122¼	2,970	Southern Pacific	121⅜	122¼	121⅜	122¼	+⅝
107½	...	20	South P. R. Sugar pf.	110	110	110	110	...
32½	32¼	3,800	Southern R'way ext.	32	32¾	32	32¼	+⅛
72¾	73¼	600	South. R'way pf., ext.	73	73	73	73	+⅛
40	40¾	200	Tennessee Copper	40¼	40¾	40⅛	40⅝	...
110	111¼	220	Texas Co.	112	112	110	110	−2
10	10⅝	150	Third Avenue	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	−⅝
44¼	47½	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	47	47¼	47	47⅛	−⅛
180¾	183¾	18,400	Union Pacific	180¾	180⅞	180⅜	180⅝	+⅝
24	28	20	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	25½	25½	25½	25½	...
40⅜	40⅝	100	U. S. Rubber	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	−⅛
79⅛	79⅞	15,400	U. S. Steel

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SOLOMON & LEFFLER.

The copartnership heretofore existing between EUGENE SOLOMON and LEO H. LEFFLER has this day been dissolved. The obligations of said firm have been assumed and will be paid by EUGENE SOLOMON and HENRY METZLER, who will hereafter continue said business under the firm name of SOLOMON & METZLER, at 114-6 West 17th St.
Dated New York, July 28th, 1911.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of JOSEPH & MANDEL, at No. 69 Worth Street, New York City, was dissolved by mutual consent on July 1, 1911.
Dated New York, July 28, 1911.
MILTON JOSEPH.
JACOB L. MANDEL.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply at its offices, seventh floor, 149 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M., Tuesday, August 1, 1911, for CONTRACT Y, for furnishing and delivering any or all of the following classes of supplies:
Class B C—Stationery and printed forms.
Class D —Miscellaneous hardware.
Class O —Engineering supplies.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of one dollars ($5.00) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, July 24, 1911.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city at such times as may be required by the U. S. Government, on or before September 15, 1911, will be received at this office until ten o'clock A. M. August 3, 1911. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened August 3, 1911," and addressed to Col. A. L. Smith, C. C., U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 3, Custom House, Norfolk, Va., July 1, 1911.—Sealed proposals for dredging South Branch of Elizabeth River, etc., will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 2, 1911, and then publicly opened. Information on application.
MARCUS M. PATRICK, Lieut. Col. Eng'rs.

The latest information from all quarters of interest to investors, bankers, and brokers is given in the New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Latest news on steel and copper and developments in grain and cotton. Full dividend tables, railroad earnings, range of prices for many years. Sample copy mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a year. Address Editor of the Review sent for One Dollar.—Adv.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Little Corner in Cotton.

One of the active cotton houses estimated yesterday that the short interest whose discomfiture was responsible for the advance of 38 a bale in the July option amounted to only a few hundred bales. It being the last day of the month, there were only two hours, from 10 to 12, for trading in this option, and purchases were compulsory upon any who were still short of that option at the opening of business yesterday. Opening at 12.90, 13 points under the bid price on Saturday, July cotton rose abruptly over 100 points, and this advance was extended to 160 points before trading was brought to a close at noon. The advance from the opening to the high price represented a rise of $8 a bale. The usual trading margin in cotton options is $2 a bale, so yesterday's movement in this option was wide enough to wipe out four ordinary speculative margins. While this advance was taking place in July, with some reflex influence upon the price of August cotton, the other options were declining in anticipation of a very favorable showing in the Government's monthly cotton report to be issued to-morrow.

***

End of a Former Crisis.

Six years ago there was an Algeciras dispute between France and Germany in which the French bankers played an important rôle. At that time there were two periods in the heavy withdrawals of capital from Germany, but it was the second period which attracted universal attention to the powerful weapon which France was using to facilitate a settlement. There was a combined pressure put upon the German banks by the Paris credit institutions, which resulted in the withdrawal of $20,000,000 a week for several weeks. This movement would have been continued had not the German Government receded from its original position in response to a demand from the leading financial institutions of the country, which united to prevent any further strain on the finances of Germany. International bankers are waiting to see if the present flow of money from Berlin to Paris is to be kept up until it becomes a serious problem for the German banks.

***

Withdrawing French Deposits.

A leading Paris newspaper suggests that a friendly understanding between France and Germany would be promoted by the admission of German securities to the Bourse. It is well known that bankers can oftentimes bring on or prevent war, and that without banking support a nation would be poorly prepared for a struggle. It is suggested that if France and Germany had more financial interests in common their diplomats might find it easier to reach a common ground in the Moroccan negotiations. A great deal of French money has recently been transferred from Berlin to Paris, and there are indications that the movement is partly influenced by the political difficulty. It is said that Paris has had no need of available ready money in order that her banks might meet July loans, and the payments for the cereal imports caused by last year's crop shortage have been settled by French credits abroad. It begins to look as though the bankers of Paris were preparing to apply a very powerful lever to the movement for a peaceful settlement of the Moroccan trouble.

***

May Allow Larger Panama Bonds.

Bond dealers and banks were interested yesterday in the report from Washington that Secretary MacVeagh may reconsider his policy of confining the new Panama bond issue to denominations of $1,000 or under. The Treasury officials have already been severely taxed with the extra work involved in handling the small denominations of the $50,000,000 issue which it was contemplated would be largely a popular loan since it was denied circulation privileges. The banks, however, have already made use of the bonds to the extent of $10,000,000 as security for public deposits, and because the issue has no higher denomination than $1,000, $100,000 in the new bonds may take up fifty times as much space and involve fifty times as much labor in counting and signing as the ordinary Govrnment issues in which denominations of $50,000 were obtainable. The reports from Washington say that a $10,000 denomination may be issued for the sake of convenience.

***

Standard Oil Fractional Lots.

"This Standard Oil situation makes an opportunity for some trust company or banking house to come profitably to the rescue of the small stockholders," a broker who has an odd lot of the stock in his strongbox, said yesterday. Like many in the Street whom the stagnation in the market left with time on his hands, he had been trying to figure out what he would do with the fractional lots of the stocks of Standard Oil subsidiaries which would come to him under the distribution. "There does not seem to be any information available of the earning power of or even of the book value of the stock of the thirty-three subsidiaries," he continued. "Neither does it seem likely that there will be any market for the fractional shares which a stockholder could depend on as representing a fair valuation. It seems to me that this is where a trust company could step in and accept the deposit of fractional lots to lump them and collect dividends, giving the depositor a certificate entitling him to his pro rata share in the returns."

JULY TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of July were the smallest for the same month in any year since 1898. Dealings aggregated only 5,441,555 shares, a decrease of 4,992,884 shares as compared with the preceding month and of 8,858,770 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. The heaviest day's trading occurred on the 19th, when the sales were 487,390 shares, and the highest on the 14th, with transactions of only 86,847 shares, the smallest since July 3, 1908, when the sales were 73,204 shares, and with that one exception the minimum trading on any full day since March 10, 1904, on which date 73,638 shares were dealt in. For the Saturday half holiday the business of the 22d was the largest, the transactions amounting to 158,351 shares, while that of the 15th was the smallest, the sales on that day falling to 53,960 shares, the lightest trading on any Saturday since June 14, 1904, when only 52,358 shares were traded in.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for July and the seven months of this year, as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	July.	Jan. 1 to July 31.
1911	5,441,555	80,081,158
1910	14,295,325	111,606,870
1909	12,811,144	111,920,040
1908	13,372,385	98,873,197
1907	12,797,758	129,266,209
1906	16,300,558	164,890,078
1905	13,018,583	150,689,420
1904	12,184,845	62,770,441
1903	14,780,826	96,988,759
1902	16,317,957	103,885,277
1901	15,920,858	101,719,531
1900	6,274,430	72,220,650
1899	8,024,704	108,467,622
1898	4,784,805	57,199,622
1897	7,011,357	52,868,588
1896	5,542,770	60,904,210
1895	5,848,404	57,119,804
1894	2,817,182	27,709,113
1893	5,599,183	55,617,188
1892	5,408,053	46,102,622
1891	3,440,631	32,488,704
1890	3,090,257	31,206,644
1889	3,584,762	36,821,910

Dealings in bonds made a better showing, the transactions for the month being well in excess of the month of July last year, and while considerably below the total for the same month in 1909 and 1903, made a favorable showing with the earlier years back to 1904. The dealings in railroad bonds for the month amounted to a par value of $53,544,000, in Government bonds to $1,578,000, in State bonds to $636,000, and in city bonds to $4,481,000, a total in all classes of bonds of $60,494,000, a decrease of $30,115,500 as compared with the previous month, but an increase of $22,127,800 as compared with the corresponding month last year. The heaviest day's trading was that of the 18th, when the sales were $6,321,000, and the lightest that of the 14th with a total of only $1,678,000. For the Saturday half holiday the transactions of $1,596,000 on the 22d were the largest of the month and that of $788,000 on the 29th the smallest.

Bond dealings for the month and the seven months of this year made the following showings, compared with preceding years:

BONDS.

	July.	Jan. 1 to July 31.
1911	$60,494,500	$528,404,500
1910	53,366,200	405,731,500
1909	94,284,500	320,840,200
1908	80,542,000	225,218,830
1907	28,345,700	243,286,150
1906	36,510,300	453,013,800
1905	54,346,000	686,156,200
1904	62,070,960	368,262,960
1903	37,513,800	399,370,450
1902	71,962,200	559,384,600
1901	49,477,000	686,471,720
1900	32,985,000	415,905,200
1899	39,093,410	601,576,680
1898	73,917,360	470,132,080
1897	53,966,770	265,408,630
1896	21,576,350	283,748,900
1895	42,527,830	303,376,270
1894	17,324,400	195,412,220
1893	19,921,000	222,906,900
1892	28,076,500	241,515,210
1891	16,036,400	174,360,800
1890	22,776,450	220,918,600
1889	28,182,400	236,201,274

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Better Political Outlook Improves London Market—Paris and Berlin Firm.

LONDON, July 31.—Money rates were easy, but discounts hardened slightly today.

The Bank of England secured the bulk of the $1,000,000 South African gold available in the open market.

The stock market commenced the week cheerful with more confident buying based on the better political outlook. The improvement was general, with home rails, consols and foreign securities leading.

American securities opened steady and during the forenoon advanced from ¼ to ⅝ over parity. Later light Wall Street buying sustained values and made the closing steady.

Money, 1 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2@2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.

Gold premium at Madrid, 8.40; at Lisbon, 8.

PARIS, July 31.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day.

Closing, three per cent. rentes 94 francs 75 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 25½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, July 31.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Money, 3½ per cent.

Private discount rate, 2⅝ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Lon. don.	N.Y. Equiv.	N.Y. Close July 29.	Ch'ge.
Consols, money	78¼	..	..	+ ¼
Consols, account	78⅝	..	..	Sep.acct.
Anaconda	7⅞	8¼	8¼	.. ..
Atchison	111¾	111⅞	111⅞	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	252¾	245⅞	244⅞	— ⅝
St. Paul	130⅝	127⅛	127⅛	+ ⅛
Erie	37⅝	36⅝	36	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf	58	56½	56	+ ½
Illinois Central	146¼ ex 146	..	..	.. ..
Louis. & Nash.	154½	150¼	..	.. ..
N. Y. Central	111⅞	106⅝	106¼	+ ¼
Pennsylvania	84⅛	124⅝	124⅞	— ⅛
Reading	81¼	158⅞	158⅝	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific	125¼	121⅞	121⅝	+ ⅜
Union Pacific	195¼	189⅝	189¼	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel	82⅛	79⅞	79¾	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	121¼ ex 119¾	120	120	— ⅜

Exchange, 4.86.

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 9 6	Esperanza	1 16 10½
Tomboy	0 19 6	Dolores	1 10 0
El Oro	1 3 6	Stratton's Ind.	0 2 8

GIVING UP TOBACCO BONDS.

Large Powers Given Committees to Reorganize—May Be Opposition.

With the issuance yesterday of copies of the agreements under which stockholders and bondholders of the American Tobacco Company are asked to deposit their securities it was said by the Chairman of one of the committees that work on a reorganization plan will be started in earnest. A large number of bondholders have already sent in their securities.

The bondholders' agreements aroused more interest in Wall Street than is usually paid to such matters, owing to the broad nature of the powers conferred upon the committees.

It is provided in the agreement with the holders of the Tobacco 6s that the committee can prepare and adopt, either by itself or acting with a committee representing the stock of the company, a reorganization plan in accordance with the court's decision. This plan may provide for the sale or exchange of the deposited bonds, for the purchase or acquisition of all or any part of the property of the Tobacco Company or any of its subsidiary, controlled, or affiliated companies, either at public or private sale; for the purchase of any other property which in the judgment of the committee may be advantageous for the preservation and improvement of the Tobacco Company or any of its subsidiary companies; for the issue, disposition, and distribution of securities of any corporation that might be so organized, and for the raising of money deemed by the committee to be necessary for any of the purposes of the reorganization of the company.

The committee also has power to sell, exchange and deliver the bonds deposited with it or any part of the property held as security for them. A reorganization plan may be prepared and adopted either before or after a sale of the property to the Tobacco Company. The certificates of deposit can withdraw their bonds within thirty days from the time of the publication of notice that a plan has been decided upon, after paying for the committee's expenses, not exceeding 1 per cent. of the par value of the deposited bonds.

There was a prospect yesterday that an opposition committee might be formed by independent bondholders who are averse to depositing their securities with the "administration" committee. To this end several bondholders consulted a prominent attorney, with a view to getting him to act for them.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Treasury statement, issued to-day, gives receipts and expenditures for Friday and Saturday and the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	July 28.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Receipts, cust.	$977,245	$21,228,306	$21,228,306
Internal revenue	950,149	21,189,281	21,189,281
Corporation tax.	8,590	1,362,404	1,362,404
Miscellaneous	120,328	4,027,537	4,027,537
Total receipts	2,056,311	47,807,482	47,807,482
Expenditures	1,832,716	65,791,839	65,791,839
Surplus	223,595	*17,984,357	*17,984,357

For Saturday.

	July 29.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Receipts, cust.	$1,291,446	$22,519,754	$22,519,754
Internal rev.	1,840,872	22,529,804	22,529,804
Corporation tax.	26,604	1,389,008	1,389,008
Miscellaneous	292,921	4,820,458	4,820,458
Total receipts	2,951,544	50,759,026	50,759,026
Expenditures	789,855	66,581,695	66,581,695
Surplus	2,161,689	*15,822,668	*15,822,668

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was: Working balance in Treasury offices, $91,334,447; In banks and Philippine Treasury, $4,418,281; The total of the general fund was, 162,796,078.

Gold to Canada in July.

A total of $1,500,000 in gold was shipped to Canada by the Sub-Treasury yesterday for account of banks. This makes an aggregate of $2,250,000 sent to the Dominion in the month of July and of $13,300,000 this year.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Frederick W. Ludwig of 25 Broad Street has taken over the business of Frank W. Spencer and will specialize in registered bonds.

The Stock Exchange house of W. E. Hutton & Co. has opened a branch office in the Bank of the Metropolis Building, at 31 Union Square, under the management of Frank W. Jordan.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.—The wheat market closed at a small net decline for the day. This was due to the record-breaking increase in the visible and poor cash demand. The American visible gained 6,922,000 bushels in the United States and increased 146,000 bushels in Canada. The increase in two weeks in the United States has been 12,103,000 bushels, an amount equal to the entire United States visible of last year. The total figures now are two and one-half times last year's figures. The comparisons this season are very misleading, however, as they include private elevator figures at a number of points for the first time. The early market was quite strong, influenced by firm cables and damage reports from the Northwest. The world's exports were 10,448,000 bushels, against 10,608,000 bushels the previous week, and 9,832,000 bushels last year. There were reports of light Indian offerings owing to the drought and lighter Russian offers, where a decrease in crop of 30 per cent. is claimed. The amount afloat for Europe decreased 421,000 bushels. The report was current of disappointing yields in Southern Minnesota, where the crop is known to be short and of spreading black rust in North Dakota. A private estimate of the Kansas crop of only 47,000,000 bushels against 80,000,000 bushels previously estimated had some influence. Western receipts were much smaller, decreasing 400,000 bushels from last week, and decreasing 900,000 bushels from last year. Comparisons from now on will be with the large movement of last year. Cash wheat was very slow. Export sales of only five loads were reported. No. 2 red was quoted at 94c; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.12½; No. 2 hard Winter, 95¾c; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.00½.

CORN.—The market was heavy, most of the session closing a little up from the low point. The net decline was not very great. There was selling on reports of good weather, with further rains in the Ohio Valley, particularly Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. There were some unfavorable reports from Iowa, also from Illinois, but also some good reports. The market eased off on the weather conditions, and on continued good Western receipts influenced by the decline in other grain. The visible decreased 516,000 bushels. World's exports were 5,416,000 bushels, against 3,674,000 bushels the previous week. Cash corn was lower at the West. No. 2 corn is quoted here at 62½c. free on board. The Oklahoma State report was given at 28 against 51 last month.

OATS.—The market closed at about the low point. It opened steady with wheat, but pressure developed and prices readily gave way. There were reports of damage to the Prussian crop, which last year was 362,000,000 bushels, but such report had but little influence. There were advices of larger interior offerings and better yields. The visible increased 302,000 bushels in the United States and decreased 780,000 bushels in Canada. Western receipts were 1,023,000 bushels. Standard oats were quoted at 40c; No. 2 white, 46½c; No. 3 white, 45¼c.

PROVISIONS.—The market was irregular, selling at new high levels early on the small movement of lard and the absence of the long interest, but material weight on some profit-taking with a withdrawal of support in pork.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	93¾	93¾
September	93¾	93	93	93
December	96¾	95¾	95¾	96
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	8.50@8.65	8.45
August	..	..	8.50@8.60	8.45
October	..	..	8.70@8.85	8.70
November	..	..	8.60@8.70	8.55
January	..	..	8.41@8.54	8.55
March	..	..	8.47@8.48	8.56

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
July	88¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
September	90¾	89¾	89¾	90
December	94¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
May	98¼	97¾	97¾	98
Corn—				
July	62¾	62¼	62¼	62¼
September	64	63¼	63¼	63¾
December	61¾	61¼	61¼	61¾
May	64	63¼	63¼	63¾
Oats—				
July	39¼	38¼	38¼	39¼
September	41	40¼	40¼	41
December	43¼	42¾	43¼	43¾
May	46¾	45¼	46	46¾
Lard—				
July	$8.52½	$8.45	$8.47½	$8.50
September	8.65	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½
January	8.57½	8.47½	8.50	8.52½
Ribs—				
July	8.65	8.60	8.60	8.60
September	8.80	8.72½	8.75	8.72½
January	8.40	8.25	8.27½	8.32½
Pork—				
July	17.12½	17.00	17.00	17.05
September	17.50	16.90	17.12½	17.25
January	16.50	16.10	16.15	16.27½

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market was weak, selling down to the previous lows on the new crop and to new low levels on the old. There was continued pressure of old oil and disappointing demand. Weakness in cotton and favorable crop reports increased the selling interest, and but little attention was paid to the further improvement in lard. Future quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.49@5.50		5.53
August	5.43	5.46	5.46@5.47		5.54
September	5.43	5.36	5.36@5.37		5.45
October	5.33	5.31	5.30@5.32		5.35
November	5.29	5.28	5.27@5.29		5.31
December	5.30	5.25	5.26@5.27		5.33
January	5.30	5.30	5.28@5.30		5.33
March	5.35	5.35	5.35@5.38		5.35

COTTON.

Cotton fluctuated in a rather unsettled way in new low ground, closing at a decline of 12 to 14 points on the new crop deliveries. The opening was at new low levels. Before midday prices had rallied about 15 points, but selling on this advance was heavy and general, and prices showed decline again later, with rather irregular fluctuations. The South was again a large seller, supposed to be against the new crop, and it is also alleged to be selling speculatively. There was a steady stream of selling orders both on the breaks and on the rallies. As the market declined, however, the ability to absorb cotton seems to be increasingly made a very important factor. Every buyer at higher prices. Reports of rain in parts of less favorable weather, in the but these reports were of temporary As a whole weather conditions were and the attitude of the Southern fleets what appears to be the Southern regarding the crop prospects. estimate of members of the Exchange to a crop condition showing 86.5 for ernment figure, compared with the estimate of 88.6 last month, when the ment condition was 88.2. As shown estimate and the different private issued, the expectation is for a improvement in the Government showing was heavy buying the middle of the brokers supposed to be operating for and spot houses were good buyers at The Oklahoma State report gave the of cotton at 87, against 79 last month last year. Reports from India were ing, some advices indicating better with more rains, others claiming that look was critical. July cotton was sharply on covering of a few remaining Bulls were predicting an advance in in order to protect the local stock. ton was quiet, 75 points lower; middlings 12.50. Contract deliveries were bales. Southern spot markets were to ¾ decline, excepting Norfolk, which lo lower.

	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.	Prev. Close.
July	14.90	12.90	14.50@		14.50
August	11.90	11.55	11.90@	11.97	11.55
September	11.13	11.02	11.05@	11.07	11.13
October	10.95	10.81	10.85@	10.90	10.95
November	10.90	10.80	10.80@	10.84	10.90
December	10.95	10.82	10.85@	10.90	10.95
January	10.99	10.87	10.85@	10.90	10.87
February	10.86	10.86	..	..	10.86
March	10.99	10.86	10.94@	10.95	11.00
April	10.99	10.99	..	..	..
May	11.11	10.97	11.06@	11.07	11.10
June	11.14	11.08	..	..	..

July went out at 12 noon.
Market steady at 9 advance to 18 decline.

COFFEE.

Coffee business amounted to 29,500 bags, and the market was narrow and easily influenced either way. Opening prices were unchanged to 4 points higher, but later prices sagged and sold below the previous close. Firmness in Hamburg at the close resulted in renewed support, and the close here was firm, 1 to 3 points higher. Havre closed at noon unchanged, and Hamburg, easier early, closed a net advance of ¼@¾ pfennigs. Rio was changed and Santos declined 10 reis. Cost and freight offers were steady for Santos on basis of 13c for 4s and slightly easier for Rio at 12.06c for 7s. Warehouse deliveries of Brazilian coffee at United States ports were 69,[illegible] bags against 87,196 bags last week and 62,[illegible] bags last year. Spot coffee, 13¼@13¾c for No. 7. Contract prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	11.43@11.45	11.[illegible]
September	11.39	11.22	11.37@11.39	11.[illegible]
October	..	..	10.85@10.90	10.[illegible]
November	..	..	10.73@10.75	10.[illegible]
December	10.68	10.55	10.67@10.68	10.[illegible]
January	10.58	10.58	10.67@10.68	10.[illegible]
February	..	..	10.67@10.68	10.[illegible]
March	10.63	10.56	10.67@10.68	10.[illegible]
April	..	..	10.47@10.63	10.[illegible]
May	..	..	10.67@10.68	10.[illegible]
June	..	..	10.69@10.69	10.68

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All the facilities of a New York City Bank
Interest on deposits
No exchange in New York City for checks drawn on this Company
Special terms for collecting out-of-town checks

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GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
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PUBLIC CONFIDENCE
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59 Liberty Street, Manhattan 184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

149 Broadway
New York, August 1, 1911

Edward T. Perine announces the opening to-day of offices in suite 2307-9 Singer Building. A staff of trained experts will assist him in conducting a business of auditing and reporting upon accounts and publishing statistics and other data not derived from auditing work.

Your clientage is invited.

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$1,300,000

Empire Gas and Electric Company

and

Empire Coke Company

Joint First & Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

Due March, 1941 Interest March & September 1st

Callable at 102 and interest on March 1st, 1914, or any interest day thereafter.

These bonds are part of an authorized issue of $5,000,000, of which $1,100,000 are reserved to retire prior liens on part of the property, and the remaining $2,600,000 can only be issued under very conservative restrictions.

For further particulars reference is made to the letter of Mr. E. H. Palmer, Pres. (copies of which will be sent upon request). From this it will be seen that:

The Empire Gas & Electric Company is a consolidation of all the companies supplying electric light and power in Auburn and all the companies supplying gas in Auburn, Geneva, Seneca Falls, Waterloo, Cayuga and points between in the State of New York. The Empire Coke Company manufactures gas, coke, ammonia, etc., selling its gas to the Empire Gas & Electric Company.

This issue covers as a direct first mortgage lien on all the properties of the Auburn Light, Heat & Power Co. and the Auburn Subway & Electric Co. and as a collateral trust first lien on all the property of the Geneva Gas Improvement Co. It also covers, subject only to $500,000 bonds, on the properties of the Empire Coke Co., the Interurban Gas Co. and the Seneca Falls & Waterloo Gas Light Co., and subject only to $600,000 bonds (of which $47,000 are held in the sinking fund and more are being retired each year), on the property of the Auburn Gas Co.

The net earnings of the electric properties on which this issue is a first lien are more than sufficient to pay interest on this issue—and the gas properties are again earning interest on this as well as on the underlying issues.

Franchises are all perpetual except that in Seneca Falls, which runs until 1950, or nine years beyond the life of these bonds, but the Seneca Falls net earnings amount to only 3½% of the total.

The Mortgage securing the issue is unusually well drawn to thoroughly protect the bondholders.

A betterment fund equal to 2% of all bonds of this issue outstanding is provided for, which must be spent for additions and betterments.

Application will be made to list the issue on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

Having sold a considerable part of the issue, I offer the unsold portion at 97½ and interest to yield about 5.16%.

FRANCIS RALSTON WELSH,

109-111 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

$2,454,000

Columbia Railway, Gas & Electric Co

of Columbia, South Carolina

First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated July 1, 1911 Interest Payable January and July 1st Due July 1, 1936

We summarize as follows the important features of this offering:

Property has been in successful operation since 1892 and comprises all the public utility properties in the city of Columbia, S. C.

Bonds are secured by a first lien covering the entire property, subject on a portion thereof to only $200,000 prior liens.

Net earnings are over double interest charges and are steadily increasing, as follows:

	Years ended Dec. 31, 1909	1910	12 mos. ended May 31, 1911
Gross earnings	$440,630.67	$486,307.34	$511,440.44
Net income after taxes	233,149.98	281,345.72	281,894.80
Interest, etc.	116,954.69	102,951.82	*131,700.00
Balance for dividends, etc.	$116,195.29	$158,393.90	$150,194.80

*Interest on present outstanding bonds.

Franchises are favorable and are either unlimited in time or extend beyond the maturity of these bonds.

Dividends at the rate of 6% are being paid on $840,000 preferred stock and the surplus applicable to dividends on the $2,000,000 common stock is equivalent to about 5% thereon. This surplus is being put back into the property.

The greater part of this issue having already been sold, we offer, subject

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Trading in Small Volume Except in Scattered Specialties of Local Markets.

CHICAGO TRACTIONS FIRM

New Securities Make Fractional Advances—Public Utilities Shares Also Active in Philadelphia.

Interest in trading in the principal stock markets outside of New York yesterday centred, for the most part, in local securities.

Heavy trading in Chicago Railways B bonds was a feature on the Chicago market yesterday, the aggregate transactions totaling above $150,000, while the price rose from 89 to 89⅝, compared with 89¼ at the previous close. Other securities of the Chicago Railways Company furnished about the only additional features of interest. The Series 2 certificates were active and rose more than a point, easing off a substantial fraction before the close. The Series 1 made a marked advance, opening up 2 points, at 97, and adding another point by the end of the session. Small gains were scored by a number of other stocks, but People's Gas receded a point. All but 4 per cent. of the outstanding stocks of the elevated railroad companies which comprise the new Chicago Elevated Railways Company have been turned in for either cash or securities in the merger.

The public utilities stocks were again taken in hand yesterday on the Philadelphia Exchange, particularly Philadelphia Rapid Transit and Union Traction. Philadelphia Company, too, displayed an upward tendency, selling up to 55, but prices for most local stocks merely marked time. Outside of some strength in such arbitrage shares as United States Steel and Reading, the traction group was the only one to attract attention.

There was a steady undertone in the Boston market, although business was light and price changes confined to fractions. A good demand for American Telephone rights was again in evidence, over 5,000 changing hands at between 6⅜ and 6½. The general list market closed firm, but without feature.

Houston Oil was again the market feature in Baltimore, with pronounced activity in both the common and preferred shares. The preferred moved upward 7 points more, to 79½, but on liberal offerings at the high levels it fell back 3¼ points, to 76. The common advanced 3½.

Yesterday's transactions in the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Bonding	76¼	76½	76¼
10	Bank of Baltimore	170	170	170
10	Consol. Power pf.	99	99	99
63	Fidelity & Deposit	151	151	151
2,875	Houston Oil com.	5⅞	6¼	5⅞
4,115	Houston Oil pf.	79½	75¾	76
145	Maryland Trust	93	92	93
23	United Railways	19¼	19¼	19¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Carolina Central 4s	93	93	93
50,000	Columbia (S. C.) Ry., Gas & Elec. 5s	94	94	94
25,000	Consol. Power 4½s	87½	87¼	87½
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	100	100	100
1,000	Fair. & Clarks. Tr. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
18,000	Norf. & Ports. Trac.	90	89½	90
4,000	Unit. Rys. 3-yr. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	United Rys. 4s	86½	86¼	86½

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
103	Boston Elevated	129¾	129¾	129¾
50	Boston & Albany	222	222	222
13	Boston & Maine	105	105	105
1	Boston & Prov	290	290	290
631	Maine Central rights	38⅛	38	38⅛
35	Mass. Elec. pf.	93	93	93
167	N. Y., N. H. & H.	140	139½	139¾
45	Portland Electric	63¼	63¼	63¼
10	Union Pacific	189¾	189¾	189¾

TELEPHONES.

595	American	136½	136¾	136¾
5,563	Am. T. & T. rights	6½	6⅝	6 7-16

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Agr. Chem.	59¼	59¼	59¼
50	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	104½	104½	104½
100	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	10½	10½	10½
95	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	20	19½	20
50	Am. Penu. Svc. 2d pf.	15¼	15¼	15¼
105	Am. Sugar Rfg.	119½	119½	119½
64	Am. Sugar Rfg. pf.	118¾	118	118¾
63	Am. Woolen pf.	92½	91½	91½
555	Eart. Boston Land.	11¾	11¼	11¾
45	Eastern S. S.	93	93	93
7	Edison	287	287	287
14	General Electric	162¾	162¼	162¾
175	Massachusetts Gas	96	95½	96
60	Massachusetts Gas pf	98	97¾	98
110	Mergenthaler	230	230	230
14	N. E. Cotton Yarn	113	113	113
2	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	109½	109½	109½
5	Pullman	160¾	160½	160½
194	Swift	102¾	102½	102½
10	Torrington pf.	29	29	29
98	United Fruit	193	192	192
72	United Shoe Machy.	47¾	47¼	47¼
14	United Shoe Mchy. pf.	25	25	25
725	United States Steel	79½	79¼	79¾
90	U. S. Steel pfd.	118½	118	118

MINING.

200	Algomah	8¼	8	8¼
485	Amalgamated	67¾	67¼	67¼
110	American Zinc	29¼	29¼	29¼
50	Arizona Commercial	15¾	15¾	15¾
150	Boston Corbin	13	12⅞	13
170	Butte Coalition	18¼	18¼	18¼
192	Calumet & Ariz	57	57	57
44	Calumet & Hecla	450	450	450
5	Chino Copper	22¼	22¼	22¼
68	Copper Range	60¼	60¼	60¼
25	Daly West	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
110	East Butte	14	14	14
75	Franklin	11¼	11	11
130	Giroux	6	6	6
65	Greene Cananea	7 3-16	7	7 3-16
109	Hancock	28	27	28
50	Hedley Gold	16½	16½	16½
60	Helvetia	1	1	1
15	Indiana	12¾	12¾	12¾
430	Inspiration	8¼	8¼	8¼
685	Island Creek	39¾	38	38¾
60	Island Creek pf.	88¾	88¼	88¾
120	Kerr Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼
15	Lake	34	34	34
10	Lasalle	3¾	3¾	3¾
30	Miami	21¾	21¾	21¾
10	Michigan	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	Mohawk	47	46¾	46¾
10	Nevada	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	New Arcadian	3	3	3
270	Niplssing	8 13-16	8¾	8 13-16
210	North Butte	32¾	32¼	32¾
5	North Lake	8	8	8
23	Oilway	5¾	5¾	5¾
75	Old Colony	2½	2¼	2½
30	Old Dominion	46	46	46
45	Quincy	72	71	71
15	Ray Cons	17	17	17
210	Shannon	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Shattuck Arizona	17	17	17
10	Superior	31	31	31
10	Superior & Boston	6	6	6
30	Trinity	4	4	4
11	U. S. Smelting pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾
800	Utah Cons	17¾	17¾	17¾
50	Utah Copper	49¾	49¾	49¾
115	Victoria	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
105	Winona	8	8	8
8	Wolverine	110	110	110

BONDS.

$200	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	91½	91½	91½
500	Atch., Top. & S. F. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾
2,000	C. B. & Q. jt. 4s	97¼	97	97¼
10	U. S. Steel 5s, 1918	100¼	100¼	100¼
100	Mass. Gas 4½s	100	100	100
1,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	United Fruit 4½s, 1925	96¾	96¾	96¾
100	Western T. & T. 5s	100	100	100

Dividends.

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Am. Can pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾
100	Am. Telephone	136¾	136¾	136¾
100	Am. Tobacco	45¾	45¾	45¾
100	Am. Tobacco pf.	69	69	69
100	Amer. Prod. Tool	51¾	51¾	51¾
100	Amer. Steel Foundries	28	27¾	28
100	Amer. Steel Foundries pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼
100	Amer. Tobacco 4	6	6	6
100	Booth	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Bethlehem Steel	125	125	125
100	Chicago Pneu. Tool	98¾	98¾	98¾
100	Chicago Pneu. Tool pf.	118½	118½	118½
100	Chicago Telephone	155	155	155
100	Corn Products	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Corn Products pf.	85	85	85
100	Diamond Match	165	165	165
100	Illinois Brick	25	25	25
100	Illinois Brick pf.	85	85	85
100	Illinois Steel	125	125	125
100	Kellogg Switchboard	35	35	35
100	Kellogg Switchboard pf.	87	87	87
100	Lindsay & Phillips	15	15	15
100	Lindsay & Phillips pf.	70	70	70
100	Mexican Central	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Mexican Central 4s	60	60	60
100	Mexican Central 4s stmpd.	60	60	60
100	Mexican Central 4s inc.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 4s inc. stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 5s	60	60	60
100	Mexican Central 5s stmpd.	60	60	60
100	Mexican Central 5s inc.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 5s inc. stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s	60	60	60
100	Mexican Central 6s stmpd.	60	60	60
100	Mexican Central 6s inc.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s inc. stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 1st	60	60	60
100	Mexican Central 6s 1st stmpd.	60	60	60
100	Mexican Central 6s 2d	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 2d stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 3d	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 3d stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 4th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 4th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 5th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 5th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 6th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 6th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 7th	25	25	25
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100	Mexican Central 6s 8th	25	25	25
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100	Mexican Central 6s 9th	25	25	25
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100	Mexican Central 6s 10th	25	25	25
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100	Mexican Central 6s 120th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 120th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 121st	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 121st stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 122nd	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 122nd stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 123rd	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 123rd stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 124th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 124th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 125th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 125th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 126th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 126th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 127th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 127th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 128th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 128th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 129th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 129th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 130th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 130th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 131st	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 131st stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 132nd	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 132nd stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 133rd	25	25	25
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100	Mexican Central 6s 134th	25	25	25
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100	Mexican Central 6s 136th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 136th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 137th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 137th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 138th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 138th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 139th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 139th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 140th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 140th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 141st	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 141st stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 142nd	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 142nd stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 143rd	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 143rd stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 144th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 144th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 145th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 145th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 146th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 146th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 147th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 147th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 148th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 148th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 149th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 149th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 150th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 150th stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 151st	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 151st stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 152nd	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 152nd stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 153rd	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 153rd stmpd.	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 154th	25	25	25
100	Mexican Central 6s 154th stmpd.	25

Arrival of Buyers.

Retailers buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant

Adler Brothers, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. F. Cantwell, millinery and trimmed hats; Hotel Imperial.

Adams, Smith & Co., Macon, Ga.; A. J. Colburn, cloaks, suits, and dresses; Miss O'Brien, cloaks, suits, and dresses; 684 Broadway.

Adler-Fisher Company, Tacoma, Wash.; W. H. Fisher, jewelry, ribbons, laces, and leather goods; 884 Broadway.

Allen Mercantile Company, Joplin, Mo.; Bartholomew, general merchandise; 129 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Allen, C. A., & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; Mr. Clotworthy, general merchandise; 129 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Anker, W., Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Weeks, machine-made dresses; J. J. Keller, merchandise manager; Miss Horan, petticoats; 4 West Twenty-second Street.

Arcade Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. O. Sproul, cloaks, suits, and waists; 4 Washington Place.

Famous, The, St. Louis, Mo.; B. L. Elsas, millinery; R. Lockhart, cloaks, suits, and waists; W. H. Wingfield, dress goods, silks, and linings; 4 Washington Place.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Knight, dress goods, silks, and velvets; A. Heper, housefurnishing goods; Miss Kenny, muslin underwear, corsets, and inner wear; 4 Washington Place.

Bimel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. A. Hudson, cloaks and suits; Thirty-second Street and Broadway.

Berg Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. R. Crawford, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; 226 Fourth Avenue.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Summers, cloaks and wrappers; J. E. Berk, underwear and waists; J. J. Wolf, clothing; 225 Fourth Avenue.

Bisch, Caesar, Providence, R. I.; C. E. Cohen, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; 33 Union Square.

Bisch, Caesar, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Waldes, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; 33 Union Square.

Bisch, Caesar, Worcester, Mass.; P. Elliton, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; 33 Union Square.

Black, J. & Brothers, Company, Atlanta, Ga.; F. L. Beardon, silks; J. S. Fields, woolens; 40 West Twenty-second Street; Hotel Grand.

Bullitto, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. W. Sprowls, housefurnishing goods; 846 Broadway; Hotel Gregorian.

Bolsten, James A., Company, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Williams, silks and dress goods; Hotel Martinique.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss T. Rothelder, infants' wear; 214 Church Street.

Kilpatrick, T., Company, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. S. L. Jones, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square.

Bives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; O. C. Bickel, black goods and silks; 2 Walker Street.

Wallerstein & Cohn Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; F. J. Klindt, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.

Crosby, William, Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan.; C. Adams, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. Palmer, hosiery and gloves; 214 Church Street.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; F. C. Faroski, hosiery and knit underwear; 43 Leonard Street.

Strassburger Dry Goods Company; Parsons, Kan.; G. H. Hooper, women's wear; Hotel Wellington.

Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn.; H. Volks, cloaks, suits, and waists; 214 Church Street.

Robinson, A. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. P. Morgan, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Jarrell, Elliott Dry Goods Company, Corsicana, Texas; F. A. Elliott, general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Miss K. L. Plombeck, laces, handkerchiefs, and trimmings; 214 Church Street.

Graham, C. F., & Co., Hillsboro, Texas; C. F. Graham, general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.

Goldstein & Migel Company, Waco, Texas; S. Hirschberg, ready to wear; 45 East Seventeen Street.

People's Store Company, Tacoma, Wash.; C. V. Hufford, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. M. Loomis, cloaks and suits; H. MacDougall, woolen dress goods; 214 Church Street.

Haller Dry Goods Company, Victoria, Texas; L. F. Haller, general merchandise; 100 Fifth Avenue.

Lane, J. R., Dry Goods Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. T. Cramer, ready to wear; J. R. Lane, general merchandise; 100 Fifth Avenue.

Bedelsheimer Company, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Carman, ladies' ready to wear; 101 Fifth Avenue.

Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Ore.; Miss Lund, trimmings; 31 Union Square.

Kemp & Hebert, Spokane, Wash.; Mr. Stone, ready to wear misses' and infants' wear; Mr. McBride, dress goods, silks, draperies, and curtains; 16 East Eighteenth Street.

Haller, J. M., Yoakum, Texas; general merchandise; 100 Fifth Avenue.

Hutchins, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss R. E. Hutchinson, ladies' furnishings and muslin underwear; Mr. Taylor, representing; 41 Union Square.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; C. Lurie, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss B. Jindra, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; R. Reif, carpets, upholstery, draperies, and rugs; 31 Union Square.

Klein, Sol., Chicago, Ill.; Miss J. Goldberg, cloaks, suits, waists, and dresses; 215 Fourth Avenue.

Landi, S., Chicago, Ill.; Miss D. Mangson, ready to wear; 215 Fourth Avenue.

Valley Mercantile Company, Hamilton, Mont.; H. G. Pound, general merchandise; 215 Fourth Avenue.

Saul, M., Fort Worth, Texas; M. Saul, ladies' ready to wear and millinery; Miss C. Greenstein, ladies' ready to wear and millinery; 43 West Twenty-fourth Street.

Levy, A. M., Houston, Texas; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Saks, Lewis, Birmingham, Ala.; B. Levy, ladies' wear; 80 Fifth Avenue.

Milner, W. L., Co., Toledo, Ohio; H. S. Fisher, general merchandise manager; Miss Renner, muslin underwear; Miss La Hse, cloaks, suits, and dresses; F. A. Gerdes, domestics, linens, and linings; F. C. Hofmeyer, dress goods, silks and wash goods; Mr. Mason, laces and embroideries; Mr. Williams, men's furnishing goods, hosiery and underwear; Mr. Anderson, jewelry and notions; 684 Broadway.

Stone & Fisher Company, Seattle, Wash.; T. H. Starr, cloaks, suits, and waists; Mr. Hanley, cloaks, suits, and waists; 684 Broadway.

Rich, J. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. D. Sullah, cloaks, suits, waists, and dresses; 684 Broadway.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, piece goods; 6 West Twenty-second Street.

Bailey, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. G. Bowers, books; 454 Broome Street; The Breslin.

Bisson Brothers & Weldin Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; L. R. Marvin, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss Reardon, muslin underwear; The Breslin.

Brandels, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. A. Bessirs, dress goods and silks; 1,261 Broadway; Hotel Wolcott.

Bischachitz & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. Brennan, china, cut glass, and crockery; A. H. Albiez, upholstery goods; W. B. Leddy, carpets and rugs; 215 Fourth Avenue.

Bischachitz, Kahn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; 31 Union Square.

Bra Bella, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Hotel Grand.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. Davis, representing; Miss M. Couden, representing; Miss M. McKim, representing; 4 Washington Place.

Bed, Bedford Dry Goods Company, New Bedford, Mass.; B. Schiffler, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street.

Bloomland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; B. B. Clark, boy's clothing; 75 Spring Street.

Boggs, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. Scott, notions, toilet and leather goods, jewelry, and silverware; Mr. Keller, representing; 2 Walker Street.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. S. MacGregor, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, and fancy knit goods; 454 Broome Street.

Bailey, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; E. A. Dutton, silks and velvets; Mr. Caity, waists; 454 Broome Street.

Morris & Mowry Company, Woonsocket, R. I.; W. MacInnis, millinery; 75 Spring Street.

Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss A. F. Hall, misses' wear; 214 Church Street.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss T. Rothleder, infants' wear; 214 Church Street.

Donaldson, L. S., Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. J. McGovern, leather goods; C. E. Fisher, silverware, jewelry, and toilet goods; J. M. Harley, men's furnishing goods and underwear; 4 Walker Street.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Rita, ladies' wear; 214 Church Street.

Copper City Commercial Company, Anaconda, Mont.; A. G. Haslin, general merchandise; 214 Church Street.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. Flanigan, silks, dress goods, and velvets; Prince George Hotel. Miss K. Plambeck, laces, handkerchiefs, and trimmings; 214 Church Street.

Bisson Brothers, Altoona, Penn.; Miss E. Noel, muslin underwear; Miss J. Weyandt, corsets and neckwear; Miss R. Reily, laces and embroideries; S. A. Helfrich, cloaks, suits, waists, and furs; 214 Church Street; Hotel Prince George.

Cohen, M. J., Company, Butte, Mont.; W. Conway, millinery; 214 Church Street.

Fred Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Doepke, manufacturing department; 350 Broadway.

Stern Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Stewart, representing; 377 Broadway.

Adam, J. N. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Kane, domestics, flannels, and blankets; Kenilworth, dress goods; J. A. Armstrong, housefurnishing goods; H. Burns, handkerchiefs; E. E. Brooks, representing; 214 Church Street.

Mack Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; C. W. Mack, silks, dress goods, and linings; 895 Broadway.

Mayer-Kaufmann Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. Ruenzi, white goods, linens, laces, and laces; 72 Leonard Street.

Wilson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Woods, dress goods, silks, and linings; 350 Broadway.

Bon Marche, Sunset Point Dry Goods Company; Miss Hallet, cloaks, waists, and skirts; 43 Leonard Street.

Bloch, S. & Co., Jackson, Miss.; S. M. Bloch, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Bloomland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; B. B. Clark, boy's clothing; 75 Spring Street.

Boggs, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. Scott, notions, toilet and leather goods, jewelry, and silverware; Mr. Keller, representing; 2 Walker Street.

Bon Marche, Sunset Point Dry Goods Company; Miss Hallet, cloaks, waists, and skirts; 43 Leonard Street.

Bowen, S. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Lizzie Bowen, millinery; 75 Spring Street.

Bradley Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Rita, ladies' wear; 214 Church Street.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. A. Bessirs, dress goods and silks; 1,261 Broadway; Hotel Wolcott.

Brandt, Edward, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. Brennan, china, cut glass, and crockery; A. H. Albiez, upholstery goods; W. B. Leddy, carpets and rugs; 215 Fourth Avenue.

Brandt, Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; 31 Union Square.

Brandt, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Hotel Grand.

Brandt, Edward, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. E. Wyler, clothing; A. L. Wyler, clothing; 76 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Rector.

Berg Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Berg, dry goods; Hotel Rector.

Brown, Thomson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Blauvelt, furnishing goods and hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

Bruce, Caesar, Providence, R. I.; C. E. Cohen, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; 33 Union Square.

Bruce, Caesar, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Waldes, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; 33 Union Square.

Bruce, Caesar, Worcester, Mass.; P. Elliton, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; 33 Union Square.

Brunswick, James A., Company, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Williams, silks and dress goods; Hotel Martinique.

Bullitto, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. W. Sprowls, housefurnishing goods; 846 Broadway; Hotel Gregorian.

Burgess, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; E. A. Dutton, silks and velvets; Mr. Caity, waists; 454 Broome Street.

Burns & Mowry Company, Woonsocket, R. I.; W. MacInnis, millinery; 75 Spring Street.

Burrows-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss A. F. Hall, misses' wear; 214 Church Street.

Bussey Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Rita, ladies' wear; 214 Church Street.

Butte City Commercial Company, Anaconda, Mont.; A. G. Haslin, general merchandise; 214 Church Street.

Byron Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. Flanigan, silks, dress goods, and velvets; Prince George Hotel. Miss K. Plambeck, laces, handkerchiefs, and trimmings; 214 Church Street.

Cable Brothers, Altoona, Penn.; Miss E. Noel, muslin underwear; Miss J. Weyandt, corsets and neckwear; Miss R. Reily, laces and embroideries; S. A. Helfrich, cloaks, suits, waists, and furs; 214 Church Street; Hotel Prince George.

Cohen, M. J., Company, Butte, Mont.; W. Conway, millinery; 214 Church Street.

Cohen & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Doepke, manufacturing department; 350 Broadway.

Cohn Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Stewart, representing; 377 Broadway.

Colton, N. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Kane, domestics, flannels, and blankets; Kenilworth, dress goods; J. A. Armstrong, housefurnishing goods; H. Burns, handkerchiefs; E. E. Brooks, representing; 214 Church Street.

Columbia Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; C. W. Mack, silks, dress goods, and linings; 895 Broadway.

Continental Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. Ruenzi, white goods, linens, laces, and laces; 72 Leonard Street.

Cowan-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Woods, dress goods, silks, and linings; 350 Broadway.

Crescent Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Rita, ladies' wear; 214 Church Street.

Crosby, William, Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan.; C. Adams, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.

Crowell, Mercantile Company, Joplin, Mo.; Bartholomew, general merchandise; 129 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Crowell, C. A., & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; Mr. Clotworthy, general merchandise; 129 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Crowley, W., Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Weeks, machine-made dresses; J. J. Keller, merchandise manager; Miss Horan, petticoats; 4 West Twenty-second Street.

Dalton Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. O. Sproul, cloaks, suits, and waists; 4 Washington Place.

Famous, The, St. Louis, Mo.; B. L. Elsas, millinery; R. Lockhart, cloaks, suits, and waists; W. H. Wingfield, dress goods, silks, and linings; 4 Washington Place.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Knight, dress goods, silks, and velvets; A. Heper, housefurnishing goods; Miss Kenny, muslin underwear, corsets, and inner wear; 4 Washington Place.

Bimel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. A. Hudson, cloaks and suits; Thirty-second Street and Broadway.

Berg Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. R. Crawford, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; 226 Fourth Avenue.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Summers, cloaks and wrappers; J. E. Berk, underwear and waists; J. J. Wolf, clothing; 225 Fourth Avenue.

Bisch, Caesar, Providence, R. I.; C. E. Cohen, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; 33 Union Square.

Bisch, Caesar, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Waldes, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; 33 Union Square.

Bisch, Caesar, Worcester, Mass.; P. Elliton, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; 33 Union Square.

Black, J. & Brothers, Company, Atlanta, Ga.; F. L. Beardon, silks; J. S. Fields, woolens; 40 West Twenty-second Street; Hotel Grand.

Bullitto, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. W. Sprowls, housefurnishing goods; 846 Broadway; Hotel Gregorian.

Bolsten, James A., Company, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Williams, silks and dress goods; Hotel Martinique.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss T. Rothelder, infants' wear; 214 Church Street.

Kilpatrick, T., Company, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. S. L. Jones, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square.

Bives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; O. C. Bickel, black goods and silks; 2 Walker Street.

Wallerstein & Cohn Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; F. J. Klindt, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.

Crosby, William, Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan.; C. Adams, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. Palmer, hosiery and gloves; 214 Church Street.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; F. C. Faroski, hosiery and knit underwear; 43 Leonard Street.

Strassburger Dry Goods Company; Parsons, Kan.; G. H. Hooper, women's wear; Hotel Wellington.

Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn.; H. Volks, cloaks, suits, and waists; 214 Church Street.

Robinson, A. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. P. Morgan, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Jarrell, Elliott Dry Goods Company, Corsicana, Texas; F. A. Elliott, general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Miss K. L. Plombeck, laces, handkerchiefs, and trimmings; 214 Church Street.

Graham, C. F., & Co., Hillsboro, Texas; C. F. Graham, general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.

Goldstein & Migel Company, Waco, Texas; S. Hirschberg, ready to wear; 45 East Seventeen Street.

People's Store Company, Tacoma, Wash.; C. V. Hufford, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. M. Loomis, cloaks and suits; H. MacDougall, woolen dress goods; 214 Church Street.

Haller Dry Goods Company, Victoria, Texas; L. F. Haller, general merchandise; 100 Fifth Avenue.

Lane, J. R., Dry Goods Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. T. Cramer, ready to wear; J. R. Lane, general merchandise; 100 Fifth Avenue.

Bedelsheimer Company, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Carman, ladies' ready to wear; 101 Fifth Avenue.

Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Ore.; Miss Lund, trimmings; 31 Union Square.

Kemp & Hebert, Spokane, Wash.; Mr. Stone, ready to wear misses' and infants' wear; Mr. McBride, dress goods, silks, draperies, and curtains; 16 East Eighteenth Street.

Haller, J. M., Yoakum, Texas; general merchandise; 100 Fifth Avenue.

Hutchins, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss R. E. Hutchinson, ladies' furnishings and muslin underwear; Mr. Taylor, representing; 41 Union Square.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; C. Lurie, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss B. Jindra, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; R. Reif, carpets, upholstery, draperies, and rugs; 31 Union Square.

Klein, Sol., Chicago, Ill.; Miss J. Goldberg, cloaks, suits, waists, and dresses; 215 Fourth Avenue.

Landi, S., Chicago, Ill.; Miss D. Mangson, ready to wear; 215 Fourth Avenue.

Valley Mercantile Company, Hamilton, Mont.; H. G. Pound, general merchandise; 215 Fourth Avenue.

Saul, M., Fort Worth, Texas; M. Saul, ladies' ready to wear and millinery; Miss C. Greenstein, ladies' ready to wear and millinery; 43 West Twenty-fourth Street.

Levy, A. M., Houston, Texas; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Saks, Lewis, Birmingham, Ala.; B. Levy, ladies' wear; 80 Fifth Avenue.

Milner, W. L., Co., Toledo, Ohio; H. S. Fisher, general merchandise manager; Miss Renner, muslin underwear; Miss La Hse, cloaks, suits, and dresses; F. A. Gerdes, domestics, linens, and linings; F. C. Hofmeyer, dress goods, silks and wash goods; Mr. Mason, laces and embroideries; Mr. Williams, men's furnishing goods, hosiery and underwear; Mr. Anderson, jewelry and notions; 684 Broadway.

Stone & Fisher Company, Seattle, Wash.; T. H. Starr, cloaks, suits, and waists; Mr. Hanley, cloaks, suits, and waists; 684 Broadway.

Rich, J. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. D. Sullah, cloaks, suits, waists, and dresses; 684 Broadway.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, piece goods; 6 West Twenty-second Street.

Bailey, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. G. Bowers, books; 454 Broome Street; The Breslin.

Bisson Brothers & Weldin Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; L. R. Marvin, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss Reardon, muslin underwear; The Breslin.

Brandels, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. A. Bessirs, dress goods and silks; 1,261 Broadway; Hotel Wolcott.

Bischachitz & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. Brennan, china, cut glass, and crockery; A. H. Albiez, upholstery goods; W. B. Leddy, carpets and rugs; 215 Fourth Avenue.

Bischachitz, Kahn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; 31 Union Square.

Bra Bella, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Hotel Grand.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. Davis, representing; Miss M. Couden, representing; Miss M. McKim, representing; 4 Washington Place.

Bed, Bedford Dry Goods Company, New Bedford, Mass.; B. Schiffler, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street.

Bloomland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; B. B. Clark, boy's clothing; 75 Spring Street.

Boggs, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. Scott, notions, toilet and leather goods, jewelry, and silverware; Mr. Keller, representing; 2 Walker Street.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. S. MacGregor, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, and fancy knit goods; 454 Broome Street.

Bailey, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; E. A. Dutton, silks and velvets; Mr. Caity, waists; 454 Broome Street.

Morris & Mowry Company, Woonsocket, R. I.; W. MacInnis, millinery; 75 Spring Street.

Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss A. F. Hall, misses' wear; 214 Church Street.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss T. Rothelder, infants' wear; 214 Church Street.

Donaldson, L. S., Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. J. McGovern, leather goods; C. E. Fisher, silverware, jewelry, and toilet goods; J. M. Harley, men's furnishing goods and underwear; 4 Walker Street.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Rita, ladies' wear; 214 Church Street.

Copper City Commercial Company, Anaconda, Mont.; A. G. Haslin, general merchandise; 214 Church Street.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. Flanigan, silks, dress goods, and velvets; Prince George Hotel. Miss K. Plambeck, laces, handkerchiefs, and trimmings; 214 Church Street.

Bisson Brothers, Altoona, Penn.; Miss E. Noel, muslin underwear; Miss J. Weyandt, corsets and neckwear; Miss R. Reily, laces and embroideries; S. A. Helfrich, cloaks, suits, waists, and furs; 214 Church Street; Hotel Prince George.

Cohen, M. J., Company, Butte, Mont.; W. Conway, millinery; 214 Church Street.

Cohen & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Doepke, manufacturing department; 350 Broadway.

Cohn Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Stewart, representing; 377 Broadway.

Colton, N. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Kane, domestics, flannels, and blankets; Kenilworth, dress goods; J. A. Armstrong, housefurnishing goods; H. Burns, handkerchiefs; E. E. Brooks, representing; 214 Church Street.

Columbia Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; C. W. Mack, silks, dress goods, and linings; 895 Broadway.

Continental Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. Ruenzi, white goods, linens, laces, and laces; 72 Leonard Street.

Cowan-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Woods, dress goods, silks, and linings; 350 Broadway.

Crescent Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Rita, ladies' wear; 214 Church Street.

Crosby, William, Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan.; C. Adams, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.

Crowell, Mercantile Company, Joplin, Mo.; Bartholomew, general merchandise; 129 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Crowell, C. A., & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; Mr. Clotworthy, general merchandise; 129 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Crowley, W., Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Weeks, machine-made dresses; J. J. Keller, merchandise manager; Miss Horan, petticoats; 4 West Twenty-second Street.

Dalton Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. O. Sproul, cloaks, suits, and waists; 4 Washington Place.

Famous, The, St. Louis, Mo.; B. L. Elsas, millinery; R. Lockhart, cloaks, suits, and waists; W. H. Wingfield, dress goods, silks, and linings; 4 Washington Place.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Knight, dress goods, silks, and velvets; A. Heper, housefurnishing goods; Miss Kenny, muslin underwear, corsets, and inner wear; 4 Washington Place.

Bimel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. A. Hudson, cloaks and suits; Thirty-second Street and Broadway.

Berg Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. R. Crawford, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; 226 Fourth Avenue.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Summers, cloaks and wrappers; J. E. Berk, underwear and waists; J. J. Wolf, clothing; 225 Fourth Avenue.

Bisch, Caesar, Providence, R. I.; C. E. Cohen, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; 33 Union Square.

Bisch, Caesar, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Waldes, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; 33 Union Square.

Bisch, Caesar, Worcester, Mass.; P. Elliton, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; 33 Union Square.

Black, J. & Brothers, Company, Atlanta, Ga.; F. L. Beardon, silks; J. S. Fields, woolens; 40 West Twenty-second Street; Hotel Grand.

Bullitto, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. W. Sprowls, housefurnishing goods; 846 Broadway; Hotel Gregorian.

Bolsten, James A., Company, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Williams, silks and dress goods; Hotel Martinique.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss T. Rothelder, infants' wear; 214 Church Street.

Kilpatrick, T., Company, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. S. L. Jones, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square.

Bives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; O. C. Bickel, black goods and silks; 2 Walker Street.

Wallerstein & Cohn Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; F. J. Klindt, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.

Crosby, William, Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan.; C. Adams, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. Palmer, hosiery and gloves; 214 Church Street.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; F. C. Faroski, hosiery and knit underwear; 43 Leonard Street.

Strassburger Dry Goods Company; Parsons, Kan.; G. H. Hooper, women's wear; Hotel Wellington.

Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn.; H. Volks, cloaks, suits, and waists; 214 Church Street.

Robinson, A. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. P. Morgan, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Jarrell, Elliott Dry Goods Company, Corsicana, Texas; F. A. Elliott, general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Miss K. L. Plombeck, laces, handkerchiefs, and trimmings; 214 Church Street.

Graham, C. F., & Co., Hillsboro, Texas; C. F. Graham, general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.

Goldstein & Migel Company, Waco, Texas; S. Hirschberg, ready to wear; 45 East Seventeen Street.

People's Store Company, Tacoma, Wash.; C. V. Hufford, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. M. Loomis, cloaks and suits; H. MacDougall, woolen dress goods; 214 Church Street.

Haller Dry Goods Company, Victoria, Texas; L. F. Haller, general merchandise; 100 Fifth Avenue.

Lane, J. R., Dry Goods Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. T. Cramer, ready to wear; J. R. Lane, general merchandise; 100 Fifth Avenue.

Bedelsheimer Company, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Carman, ladies' ready to wear; 101 Fifth Avenue.

Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Ore.; Miss Lund, trimmings; 31 Union Square.

Kemp & Hebert, Spokane, Wash.; Mr. Stone, ready to wear misses' and infants' wear; Mr. McBride, dress goods, silks, draperies, and curtains; 16 East Eighteenth Street.

Haller, J. M., Yoakum, Texas; general merchandise; 100 Fifth Avenue.

Hutchins, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss R. E. Hutchinson, ladies' furnishings and muslin underwear; Mr. Taylor, representing; 41 Union Square.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; C. Lurie, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss B. Jindra, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; R. Reif, carpets, upholstery, draperies, and rugs; 31 Union Square.

Klein, Sol., Chicago, Ill.; Miss J. Goldberg, cloaks, suits, waists, and dresses; 215 Fourth Avenue.

Landi, S., Chicago, Ill.; Miss D. Mangson, ready to wear; 215 Fourth Avenue.

Valley Mercantile Company, Hamilton, Mont.; H. G. Pound, general merchandise; 215 Fourth Avenue.

Saul, M., Fort Worth, Texas; M. Saul, ladies' ready to wear and millinery; Miss C. Greenstein, ladies' ready to wear and millinery; 43 West Twenty-fourth Street.

Levy, A. M., Houston, Texas; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Saks, Lewis, Birmingham, Ala.; B. Levy, ladies' wear; 80 Fifth Avenue.

Milner, W. L., Co., Toledo, Ohio; H. S. Fisher, general merchandise manager; Miss Renner, muslin underwear; Miss La Hse, cloaks, suits, and dresses; F. A. Gerdes, domestics, linens, and linings; F. C. Hofmeyer, dress goods, silks and wash goods; Mr. Mason, laces and embroideries; Mr. Williams, men's furnishing goods, hosiery and underwear; Mr. Anderson, jewelry and notions; 684 Broadway.

Stone & Fisher Company, Seattle, Wash.; T. H. Starr, cloaks, suits, and waists; Mr. Hanley, cloaks, suits, and waists; 684 Broadway.

Rich, J. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. D. Sullah, cloaks, suits, waists, and dresses; 684 Broadway.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, piece goods; 6 West Twenty-second Street.

Bailey, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. G. Bowers, books; 454 Broome Street; The Breslin.

Bisson Brothers & Weldin Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; L. R. Marvin, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss Reardon, muslin underwear; The Breslin.

Brandels, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. A. Bessirs, dress goods and silks; 1,261 Broadway; Hotel Wolcott.

Bischachitz & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. Brennan, china, cut glass, and crockery; A. H. Albiez, upholstery goods; W. B. Leddy, carpets and rugs; 215 Fourth Avenue.

Bischachitz, Kahn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; 31 Union Square.

Bra Bella, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Hotel Grand.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. Davis, representing; Miss M. Couden, representing; Miss M. McKim, representing; 4 Washington Place.

Bed, Bedford Dry Goods Company, New Bedford, Mass.; B. Schiffler, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street.

Bloomland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; B. B. Clark, boy's clothing; 75 Spring Street.

Boggs, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. Scott, notions, toilet and leather goods, jewelry, and silverware; Mr. Keller, representing; 2 Walker Street.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. S. MacGregor, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, and fancy knit goods; 454 Broome Street.

Bailey, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; E. A. Dutton, silks and velvets; Mr. Caity, waists; 454 Broome Street.

Morris & Mowry Company, Woonsocket, R. I.; W. MacInnis, millinery; 75 Spring Street.

Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss A. F. Hall, misses' wear; 214 Church Street.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss T. Rothelder, infants' wear; 214 Church Street.

Donaldson, L. S., Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. J. McGovern, leather goods; C. E. Fisher, silverware, jewelry, and toilet goods; J. M. Harley, men's furnishing goods and underwear; 4 Walker Street.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Rita, ladies' wear; 214 Church Street.

Copper City Commercial Company, Anaconda, Mont.; A. G. Haslin, general merchandise; 214 Church Street.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. Flanigan, silks, dress goods, and velvets; Prince George Hotel. Miss K. Plambeck, laces, handkerchiefs, and trimmings; 214 Church Street.

Bisson Brothers, Altoona, Penn.; Miss E. Noel, muslin underwear; Miss J. Weyandt, corsets and neckwear; Miss R. Reily, laces and embroideries; S. A. Helfrich, cloaks, suits, waists, and furs; 214 Church Street; Hotel Prince George.

Cohen, M. J., Company, Butte, Mont.; W. Conway, millinery; 214 Church Street.

Cohen & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Doepke

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Big Commercial Structure Projected for Madison Avenue by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet—Builder Buys Vacant Plot on Cathedral Parkway—Deal in West Side Flats—Fifth Avenue Building.

A prospective building improvement for Madison Avenue in the growing loft section of that thoroughfare below Thirty-fourth Street and a big purchase on Cathedral Parkway for apartment house improvement in the near future were the features of interest in an otherwise quiet market yesterday.

The Madison Avenue improvement involves the residence of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet at 89 Madison Avenue with the adjoining property on the southeast corner of the avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, fronting 98.9 feet on Madison Avenue and 100 feet on Twenty-ninth Street. The entire plot is owned by Dr. Emmet. It is covered with four old dwellings, three of which have been used as boarding houses. Dr. Emmet, it is said, contemplates tearing down the houses early in the Fall and erecting on the site a large commercial structure of twelve stories or more, costing about $500,000. Several big lofts have lately been erected in the section from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth Street, and at the time this part of Madison Avenue is likely to be as completely given over to the mercantile trade as is the corresponding section of Fourth Avenue.

The Cathedral Parkway deal includes a large vacant plot, 100 by 100, beginning 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue. It is one of the few remaining large parcels on that thoroughfare ready for immediate development. The Oriental Bank is the owner of record, but the actual buyer is understood to be the National Reserve Bank, which took over the Oriental Bank's accounts some time ago. The builder is said to be the buyer. Last March the property was offered by Joseph P. Day at voluntary sale, but was withdrawn at $114,000. It faces St. John's Cathedral.

Croker Buys Again in 41st Street.

Richard Croker, Jr., has made another purchase on Forty-first Street, buying the five-story dwelling at 114 East Forty-first Street from George J. Jardine. The adjoining houses at 110 and 112 he acquired a few days ago, and now has a plot 75 feet front by 98.9.

Private Residences.

The five-story Indiana limestone-front private residence at 718 St. Nicholas Avenue, on plot 32.8 by 100, has been sold by Hayden & Co. for the Bank for Savings to Mary E. Joyce, who will occupy the house.

Buys West Side Flats.

August W. Mehler has sold to an investor the three five-story flats at 151, 153, and 155 West Sixty-third Street, on plot 60 by 100. B. Flanagan & Son were the brokers in the deal.

Harlem Flat in Trade.

The five-story flat at 354 West 124th Street, on plot 27.4 by 100.11, between Morningside Avenue and Hancock Place, was given by Dr. H. Everett Russell to Charles H. Davis in exchange for the private dwelling at 323 West Eightieth Street.

Third Resale in St. Mark's Place.

The six-story tenement, with stores at 103½ St. Mark's Place on plot 18.6 by 93.11 has been resold for Mrs. Maria Anna Buhler by John M. Ruchert, to Henry Neugass of Far Rockaway. This makes the third sale of the property within a month by the same broker. The tenement stands on leasehold property belonging to the Suchley-Ward Ford estate.

Leases.

Daniel H. Renton & Co., have leased for William H. Dennis to Capt. John L. Zimmerman, the three-story private dwelling at 315 Convent Avenue.

John R. Davidson has leased for R. C. Voth the dwelling house on the southeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and 106th Street, known as 44 West 106th Street.

John Fenning, a dealer in antique furniture of 428 Fifth Avenue, has leased from George MacCulloch Miller the three-story building 15 East Thirty-ninth Street for five years from Oct. 1.

William J. Roome & Co. have leased for the Brunswick Realty Company the second, third, sixth, eighth, and ninth lofts, about 25,000 square feet, in the building at 239 to 243 Fourth Avenue, to Jules Melancon for a term of years.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for the Twenty-sixth Street Corporation 10,000 square feet in the building 37 to 43 West Twenty-sixth Street, to Hirsch & Cohen; also for Charles Buek, receiver, the third loft at 153 to 157 West Twenty-third Street, for a term of years to Sachs & Freed, and for 106 Seventh Avenue Company, the ninth loft at 106 Seventh Avenue, to Arthur Brandenstein & Co.

New Fifth Avenue Building.

Plans have been filed by Trowbridge & Ackerman, architects, for a six-story and basement steel, fireproof building to be erected at 235 and 237 Fifth Avenue, for S. B. Meyrowitz, who will occupy the store, basement, and one loft, transferring his present optical establishment at 104 East Twenty-third Street, to the new location.

The new building will cover a plot 30.8 by 100. The foundations and structural work will be laid for twelve stores, but only six stories will be erected at present. It is expected to begin the demolition of the present buildings about Aug. 15. The new building is to be ready for occupancy Feb. 1, 1912.

Broadway Theatre Changes.

A new gallery is to added to the Broadway Theatre, Broadway and Forty-first Street. The present gallery entrance is to be moved to the Forty-first Street side, and will lead to the new lobby, while the east brick wall of the gallery entrance will be removed to a height of twelve feet on the first floor, leading from the corner store. The wall above is to be supported by iron girders. Felix Isman is the owner and the cost is estimated at $5,000. W. Albert Swasey is the architect.

Notes.

Emma R. Harbaugh is the purchaser of the property 230 and 232 East Fifty-sixth Street, recently sold by William J. Roome & Co.

Albert B. Ashforth has been appointed agent of a new building to be erected by the Thirty-ninth West Thirty-second Street Company, at Nos. 39 to 41 West Thirty-second Street, on a plot 43 by 98.9. The building will be called the McAdoo Buildings. It will be of the latest fireproof construction and of attractive design. The architects are Griffin & Wynkoop. It will be ready for occupancy on May 1, next year.

Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Herman Schmidt receiver of the rents of 805 and 807 Bryant Avenue, Bronx, in proceedings brought to foreclose a mortgage of $12,500.

Alexander Rossner has been appointed receiver of the rents of 467 East 146th Street, a four-story tenement, in a suit brought by Emilie Dervieux to foreclose a mortgage of $11,500.

James Jay Smith Company has rented for J. B. Young his Summer home at Saybrook, Conn., to George Stocking.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

147th St, 615 s s, 150.6 ft w of Broadway, 24x w.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, E. E. Rothschild, $16,000.

Franklin Av, 1,190, n e corner of 167th St, 100x 25, two-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Aug. 24.

Villa Av, 2,153, e s, 132.6 ft n of 204th St, 25x 130.1x25.1x130.6, four-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to George Brown, $13,900.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Vyse Av, 1,915, w s, 171.4 ft n of Home St, 20x100, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to P. J. Toye, $5,600.

Beck St, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue St. John, 117.6x125x irregular, five-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, W. C. Cox, $64,075.

By Charles A. Berrian.

2d Av, 2,491, w s, 75 ft n of 127th St, 24.11x 100, five-story tenement and store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jessie Gillender, $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Fordham Road, s s, 75 ft w of Andrews Av, for a one-story brick garage, 20x36; McLernon Realty and Construction Co., (Hugh McLernon, 128 West Fordham Road, President,) owner; Servias & Glew, architects; cost, $400.

Freeman St, n e corner of Stebbins Av, for three five-story brick tenements, 28.10, 42.1 x95:3, 91.6; Roumtree Realty and Construction Company, (M. E. Rountree, 605 5th St, Brooklyn, President,) owner; Moore & Landseidel, architects; cost, $140,000.

60th St, 246 West, 200 ft e of **West End Av**, for a three-story garage; Frank R. Houghton, 156 Broadway, owner; Neat & Springsteen, architects, cost, $15,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, s w corner of 41st St, to Broadway Theatre Building; Felix Isman, 1,441 Broadway, owner; W. Albert Swasey, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JULY 31.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

CARPENTER AV, w s, part of Lot 1,137, map of Wakefield; Louise Ringelstein to Lena Jacobs, 83 Lenox Av, July 27, (mtg $1,200;) attorney, Morris Cooper, 20 Vesey St...$100

ELTON AV, n w corner of 161st St, 65.8x137.4; Bruckner Brothers to Blanch B. Terrill, at New Suffolk, L. I., July 28; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$1

EAGLE AV, 840, e s, 27.2x100; Maria Noha to Mary Elvera, 838 Eagle Av, July 29; Lawyers Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

LOTS 2, 3, and 4, Block 29, Map 599, Pelham Bay Park; Emma F. Walker and George T., her husband, to Mabel A. Fitz, 515 West 135th St, June 15.....$1

LOT 56, map of Lot G, Hunt estate, Van Nest; Louise King to Lena Jacobs, 83 Lenox Av, July 27, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, Morris Cooper, 20 Vesey St.....$100

PEARL ST, 106, s e s, 19x45.8; Rankin Realty Co. to Leila B. de Zaranz, at Washington, D. C., July 31, (mtg $20,000;) Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 54.7 ft e of Avenue St. John, 420.7x102.7x397.9x100; Mutual Life Insurance Co. to Marion Holding Co., C. A. G., all liens, July 25; attorney, J. Charles Weschler, 135 Broadway.....$100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 311.4 ft s of 170th St, 25x90; Pauline H. Dietz to Hewes Dietz, 1,355 Webster Av, (mtg $9,000,) June 27; attorney, S. C. Sugarman, 132 Nassau St....$1

WADSWORTH AV, n e corner of 180th St, 44.6x100; John Volz to L. & W. Construction Co, 50 Church St, (mtg $70,000,) July 25; attorney, E. T. Korkus, 924 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$100

WEST ST, 229 and 230, e s, 50.5x124; the Griscom-Spencer Co. to Empire Trust Co, 42 Broadway, (mtg $85,000,) July 7, 1910; attorney, H. Parmly, 2 Rector St.....$1

1ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Maple Av, 50x125, Bronx; Harriette M. J. Wood, referee, to Andrew Angeloro, 3,646 Holland Av, July 21; attorney, N. W. Kerngood, 149 Broadway..

3D ST, 15 West, n e s, 32x75; Marie d'Espaigne and others, executors, &c, of Eugene Shiff, to Helvetia Realty Co., 30 Wall St, all title, B. & S., July 28; attorneys, Whitridge, B. & R., 59 Wall St.....$100

8TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of Avenue B, 26x136, Unionport; Thomas N. Cuthbert to Kathryn C. Sunderman, 7,721 18th Av, Brooklyn, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,190

24TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of 10th Av, 50x98.9; McKeon Realty Co to Erastus E. Haff, at Amityville, L. I., (mtg $20,000,) July 31; attorney, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway..

36TH ST, s s, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Emanuel Hellner and others to Harvard Realty Construction Co., 128 Broadway, July 31, (mtg $70,000;) Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

41ST ST, 110 East, 25x98.9; Emelie Lieas to Richard Croker, Jr., 331 Madison Av, July 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

47TH ST, 529 West, 25x100.5; Christian Peter to Hartley Open Stair Tenement Co., 20 Broad St, (mtg $5,500,) July 31; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

63D ST, n s, 290 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 60.6x 100.5; August W. Mehler to Richard J. Donovan, 2,278 East 19th St, Sheepshead Bay, (mtg $48,000,) July 31; attorney, W. F. Donnelly, 99 Nassau St.....$100

67TH ST, 170 West, s s, 25x100.5; Harris Youdelman to Louis D. Livingston, 1,151 Forest Av, and D. H. Liebeman, 125 Forest Av, all liens, July 26; attorney, Louis H. Levin, 320 Broadway.....$1

74TH ST, 251 West, 20x102.2; Edward S. Toothe, executor, to Ellen Y. Scott, 17 Reid St, Jersey City, N. J., June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$30,000

74TH ST, 251 West, 20x102.2; Ellen Y. Scott to A. L. Mordecai & Son, 185 Broadway, July 31, (mtg $26,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway, $100

79TH ST, 103-105 East, n s, 40x102.2; Mary U. Hoffman to Alfred C. Bachman, 205 West 121st St, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY: Alfred C. Bachman to Charter Construction Co., 505 5th Av, (mtg $75,000,) July 31; attorney, same.....$100

82D ST, 331 East, n s, 17.11x102.2; Joseph Rosenzweig to Pauline Rosenzweig, 331 East 82d St, (mtg $3,500,) July 25; attorney, B. Berger, 116 Nassau St.....$100

89TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Jacob Sols to Marie Sols, 998 Amsterdam Av, (mtg $20,000,) July 27; attorney, A. G. Muhlker, 1,511 3d Av.....$100

119TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 40x100.11; Isaac Brown to John J. Kelly, 1,877 Clay Av, (mtg $35,500 and all liens,) July 22; attorneys, Menken Brothers, 87 Nassau St....$100

127TH ST, plot bounded on south by n s of 127th St, on east by w s of St. Nicholas Terrace, on west by e s of Convent Av, and on north by centre line of block between 127th and 128th Sts; John F. Comey to the Schuck Realty and Construction Co., 19 St. Nicholas Place, July 31; attorney, F. P. Hummel, 1,511 3d Av.....$1

129TH ST, 113 East, n s, 25x99.11; William F. Crawford to Jessie Middlecamp, 1,532 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $1,014,) July 24; attorney, W. H. Smith, 26 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

154TH ST, 322 East, s s, 25x100; Margaret C. Dowdall and others, heirs, &c, of Della Smith to Louise Adamic, 316 East 70th St, July 20, (mtg $12,500;) attorney, Louis Boehm, 320 Broadway.....$100

178TH ST, s s, 136.11 ft w of Broadway, 100x —; the Schuck Realty and Construction Co, to John W. Corney, 52 West 54th St, July 31,(mtg $355,000;) Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

EACHMAN, Alfred C., to Mary W. Hoffman, 107 East 36th St.; 79th St, 103 and 105 East, 40x102, July 31, due as per bond; Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $75,000

C. K. REALTY CO. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Mohegan Av, w s, 85.1 ft s of 176th St, 44x57, July 31, 5 years; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$15,600

CROKER, Richard, Jr., to Emilie Lieas, 304 East 58th St; 41st St, 110 East, 25x98.9, July 31, 3 years; attorney Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$50,000

DEVINE, Elizabeth E., to Elizabeth E. Devine, 173 East 80th St, 174th St, s s, 375 ft w of Gleason Av, 25x100, July 27, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Klein & D., 68 William St.

DONOVAN, Richard J., to August W. Mehler, 153 West 63d St; 63d, s s, 290 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 60.6x100.5, July 31, 5 years; attorney, W. F. Donnelly, 99 Nassau St.....$48,000

GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. to Thomas A. Wiseman and another, trustees.....$12,000

$4,000 2d Av, William F. and Louise C. Holding to Henry L. and Walter L. Bogert, guardians and trustees for Roland F. and Rosalie I. Elliman and of estate of Mary L. Elliman, deceased; Hy L. Bogert, 99 Nassau St.....$6,000

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner 85th St, 22.2x 67.2; Lexington Av, 1,356, w s, 20x67.2, June 30, 1905; Alfred B. Dunn to Edith P. Morgan; owner, Louis Hunmerdinger, 425 E. 123d St; Davis & Kaufmann, 51 Chambers St.....$40,000

LOTS 12 and 13, Block A, Map 1,081 of Lester Park, May 15, 1911; Mary McGarry, owner, 660 Burke St, to Sadie B. Clocke; T. Emory Clocke, 2,022 Boston Road.....$1,200

LOT 1,126, Map 1,220, property of New York Chartered Bond and Mortgage Co, Jan. 7, 1908; William Mailly to Rosetta Jonson; owner, Emil D. Ohse, 271 East 156th St; Morris Cooper, 20 Vesey St.....$600

LOT 486, map of Wakefield, 100x114, Oct. 12, 1905; George J. Striker to Martin and Josefa Suchy; R. E. Bergman, 3,050 3d Av.....$2,200

LOTS 189 and 190, Map 1,130, Hunter estate, Nov. 13, 1906; Patrick Fanning to William F. Maul; Hudson P. Rose Co., 32 West 45th St.....$850

MINFORD PLACE, w s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 103x100, Nov. 19, 1908; the Arthur W. Wall Building and Construction Co. to Michael H. Marks, 518 West 135th St; Cass & Appel, 68 William St.....$760

MORRIS AV, w s, 485 ft n of 165th St, 82x 100.4x32x100.6, April 19, 1907; Congregation Judah Halevi and Hebrew School, owner, Morris Av and 166th St, to Mayer I. Bayer, 1,047 Morris Av; Chas. Eno, 61 Park Row....

MORRIS AV, n w cer 165th St, 50.10x102.8x 40.6x108.4, Oct. 26, 1906; Bronx Home Realty Co. to Mayer I. Bayer, 1,047 Morris Av; owner and attorney same.....$6,000

PEARL ST, 106, s w cor Old Slip, 19x45.8, May 31, 1883; Mary Rankin and Helena, his wife, to the Citizens' Sav. Bank; owner, Ranken Realty Co., 258 Broadway; Pirsson & Beall, 150 Broadway.....$20,000

STEBBINS AV, e s, 166 ft n of Westchester Av, 18.10x80, June 30, 1900; Emma Weber and Edward, her husband, to Fanny R. Bridges, executrix for Elisha H. Bridges; owner, Richard Oscar, 944 Stebbins Av; Title, Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,500

3D AV, 1,271 and 1,275, n e corner of 73d St, 51.1x80, Jan. 10, 1907; Joseph P. Meagher and Mary H. his wife, owners, 48 Stuart Av, Mamaroneck, N. Y., to the Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av; Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$38,000

18TH ST, 508 and 510 East, s s, 37.6x103.8, Jan. 28, 1904; Giovanni Maccarrone to Hugo E. Distelhurst; owner, Palbrick Realty Co., 192 Broadway; Shapiro M. & S., 320 Broadway.....$18,000

15TH ST, 153 and 159 West, mortgage on machinery, (C. B. S.,) Nov. 15, 1910; Leuray Construction Co., 200 Broadway, to Reedy Elevator Co. (consideration omitted;) Wesselman & Kraus, 57 Liberty St.

40TH ST, 440 West, s s, 25x98.9, July 31, 1906; Hy. E. Vollmars to Charles Schramm; Salter & Steinkamp, 140 Nassau St.....$3,000

44TH ST, n s, 390 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5, Jan. 1, 1898; Amelia D. Schoonmaker to Josephine Schoonmaker and Philip Etting, executors of Hiram Schoonmaker, deceased; owner, Whitney Lyon, 520 West 27th St; Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$15,000

75TH ST, 314 East, mortgage on machinery, May 4, 1910; E. & P. Sanning to American Wood Working Machinery Co., 90 West St....

77TH ST, 334 East, s s, 24.8x102.2, Jan. 11, 1907; Otto Doeptner, owner, Weehawken, N. J., to John T. Willetts, trustee for Samuel Willetts; Wilson M. Powell, 39 Wall St.$18,000

77TH ST, s s, 375.2 ft w of 1st Av, 24.8x102.2, June 14, 1883; William F. Burroughs and Virginia E., his wife, to Charles Griffen, John T. Willetts, and Edward Merritt, trustees Samuel Willetts, (C. W. Frame, trustee;) Wilson M. Powell, 39 Wall St.....$16,000

105TH ST, 56 West, s s, 104.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 25.3x100.11, July 1, 1906; Moses F. Stern, owner, 52 West 105th St, to Henry and Francis A. Goelts and another, executors F. A. Goelts, deceased; Geo. H. Hyde, 51 Chambers St.....$7,500

133D ST & BROWN PL, mortgage on machinery, Jan. 21, 1911; Waste & Co., on premises, to American Wood Working Machinery Co., Rochester, N. Y.....$467

137TH ST, 224 West, s s, 17x99.11, July 31, 1906; Max Lederer, owner, 2,153 3d Av, to Kath. A. Farrelly; Thos. W. Butts, 51 Chambers St.....$9,000

137TH ST, s s, 430.11 ft w of Perry Av, 25x100, July 3, 1906; Stephen McBride and Bridget, his wife, to Rebecca Steffens; owner, Mary M. Garrecht, 248 East 207th St; R. E. Bergman, 3,050 3d Av.....$5,350

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAYCHESTER REALTY CO. to William A. Heiney.....$1

BUCKBLE, George E., to Joseph H. Witherell.....$1,500

COHEN, Max, and another, executors, to Sarah Cohen.....$1

EBERHARDT, Louise, to Frank Eberhardt...$4,000

GENNAND, George, to Henry Goelts....$7,000

GIGLIO, Providence, to Mary V. Freschi...$100

JACKSON, Benjamin, to Henry Goelts.....$5

KEDOH, Martin J., and another, trustee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co.....$36,000

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co.....$5,000

SAME to same.....$3,000

SAME to same.....$2,000

MILLS, Abner S., trustee, to Title Insurance Co.....$32,000

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. to Lawyers Mortgage Co. (2 assignments).....$56,000

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST Co., trustee, to New York Savings Bank.....$5,000

STERANKA, Florence C., executrix to Lethrop Colgate.....$1

PRICE, Theo. H., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.....$5,000

RADOWSKY, Reuben, to Peter Doeiner.$18,000

TITLE INSURANCE CO. to Ella F. Scott and another.....$5,000

GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. to Thomas A. Wiseman and another, trustees.....$12,000

WALKER, Charles F., and another, trustees, to Louis R. Cutler and another, trustees.....$5,000

WILLIAMS, Charles and another, executors, to Jacob Lauterbach.....$10,000

WISEMAN, Thomas A. and another, trustees for Louise R. Cutler and another, to Cedar Construction.....$12,000

Recorded Leases.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 3,537, south part of store No. 4; Simon E. Hershheimer and another to Gustav Fischer and another, 807 West 183d St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1911; attorneys, Fischer Bros, 3,537 Broadway.....$1,800

DELANCEY ST, n w cor Clinton St, store, &c; Aby Chiller to Mollie Swiebelson or Meyers, 134 Clinton St; lease from May 1; attorney, I. Schmal, 115 Nassau St.....$2,750 and $5,000

JENNINGS ST, 320, all; Christine E. Burckel to Chas. F. Darby and another, 10 years from May 1, 1908; attorney, M. Gohr Sons, 233 West 39th St.....$1,440

LONGWOOD AV, 341, rear store; Louis Wilzek to Chas Berman, 300 East 13th St, 2 5-12 years, from July 1; attorney, Ike Fleisen, 299 Broome St.....$420 and $480

MANHATTAN ST, 125, store, &c; Geo. Andres and another to Thos. F. Brady, on premises, 2 years from Aug. 1; address, Central Brewing Co, 63th St. and East River.....$1,000

OGDEN AV, 962, store; Mary J. Cantrell to Mary Irving, 962 Ogden Av, 5 years from Nov. 15, 1910; H. H. Harding, 165th St. and Ogden Av.....$720

111TH AVE, 144 and 146, two-story building; Christie Machine Works to Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in Port of New York, 66 Catharine St, 1 7-12 years from Oct. 1, 1911; attorney Jas. Yersance, 128 Broadway.....$1,800

26TH ST, 211 West, the land; Marie M. J. De Courval to Thos. Snell, 323 Lexington Av, 21 years from May 1, 1911; attorneys, Moss, L. M. & W., 299 Broadway.....$525

98TH ST, 203 and 205 West, 2 houses; Martha Kemmer to Rudolph Federoll, 434 West 35th St, 2 years from Aug. 1, 1911; attorney, John Kemmer, 702 Trinity Av.....$5,200

Mechanics' Liens.

GRAND ST, 207; Morris Goldberg against estate of Samuel Cohen, owner; Sidney and A. Cohen, contractors.....$170

11TH ST, 322 and 536 East; Greenwald & Polak against Otto Deopfner, owner and contractor.....$2,265

190TH ST, s e corner of Decatur Av, 49.6x 99.11; Sanitary Fire Proofing and Contracting Co. against Pirk Realty Co, owner and contractor.....$109

200TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 241.10x 99.11; Allegro & Spallone against Alexander Walker and others, owners; S. E. Keller Lumber Co, contractor.....$2,816

MORGAN AV, s s, 25 ft e of 136th St, Alpha Electrical Supply Co. and others, July 20, 1911.....$197

TREMONT AV, n s, 100 ft e of Arnow Av; Michael Cosma against Han Construction Co., July 21, 1911.....$3,878

WEST END AV, 468; Andrew Newell against William P. Campbell and others, July 19, 1911.....$62

207TH ST, 428 East; J. L. Mott Iron Works against Training School for Nurses and others, May 18, 1911.....$2,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, 265; Sol. Sulzberger against Apostolo Cutitta et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Sulzberger.

EDISON AV, w s, 300 ft s of Tremont Road, 50x100; Mildred M. Moskowitz against Pauline Lifter et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. J. Moskowitz.

LAFAYETTE ST, 218, City of New York against Michael Brigantl, (notice of levy;) attorney, not given.

LENOX AV, 248 and 250; Max H. E. Reich against Edward A. Grimley, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Whitridge, Butler & Rice.

LOT 62, map of new village of Jerome; Westchester Fire Insurance Co. against Rachela Balotta et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. W. Tichenor.

PITT ST, 94; Mary Mosback against Klein & Silberfeld et al, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stetner & Petersen.

VYSE AV, w s, 300 ft n of 167th St, 20x100; Anna C. Stephens against Silberberg & Saul, Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Judge.

2D AV, 2,238; City of New York against Henry Heine, (notice of levy;) attorney, not given.

2D AV, n e corner of 118th St, 27x80; George von L. Meyer against David Heller et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. J. Phelps.

103D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 22x100.11; American Mortgage Co. against Irving Bachrach et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

108TH ST, 424 East; City of New York against Henry G. Heine, (notice of levy;) attorney, not given.

157TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11; Edgecombe Av, w s, 100 ft s of 150th St, 111.6x80.10, and St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 154th St, 40.5x113.9, except parts released; Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. against Sun Construction Co. et al., (notice of levy;) attorney, not given.

157TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x94.10; Twelfth Ward Bank against Joseph King Construction Co., (notice of levy;) attorneys, Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine.

AMITY PROPERTY, Curtis Bladdell Co. against same, (notice of levy;) attorney, W. C. Relyea.

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

Real estate firm with excellent connections and established business **wants a man** experienced in selling and exchanging New York City real estate. There is an exceptional opportunity for a man with salesmanship ability who knows the business.

Salary or commission will be paid. Communications will be treated confidentially. Address BONAFIDE, 241 Times Downtown.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

FOR SALE
Rare Chance for Investment.

New 12-story loft building, leased for 21 years. Will net 5½% on all-cash basis; if 50% is left on mortgage will net 6½%; A1 security.

McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
489 Fifth Ave., Near 43d St.

Reduce Plumbing Bills

We will PROVE how. The Sole Plumbing Inspection Bureau, 1,691 Park Av. 'Phone 350 Harlem.

East Side.

VILLA FOR SALE OR RENT.
Edgehill Terraces Park,
Spuyten Duyvil On Hudson

A beautiful, artistic, fire-proof, stone house, hardwood floors, electric lights, open fireplaces, steam heat, large covered porches, 3 master's bedrooms, tiled bathroom.

A choice property; high, healthy; extensive views in a delightful community of homes.

25 minutes by New York Central, (electrified,) or Broadway Subway Express at 231st Street; within New York limits, with every city convenience of transit and comfort.

Price $13,500. Rent $70 per month. Terms to suit. Write for booklet. 'Phone 4178 John. Edgehill Terraces Co., 84 William St., N.Y. City.

East Side.

Small American-basement house, $32,500; 71st St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.; first-class plumbing, 3 bathrooms, electric light; hardwood floors; possession given immediately; only $10,000 cash required to purchase. Shown on permit. POST & REESE, 753 8th Av.

73d St., near Park Av.
Opportunity to buy moderate price dwelling in good condition.
Wm. A. White & Sons,
62 Cedar St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

You Can Own
YOUR OWN HOME

without increasing your present expenses. Our booklet tells the story. Drop us a postal for it to-day—it is Free.

THE LAVELY CONSTRUCTION CO.,
1,837 E. 19TH ST., BROOKLYN.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

For $100 to $300 down, balance same as rent, will sell a fine brick house, 7 rooms, sewer, water, gas, electricity; all assessments paid; in a fine location on the new subway line; 5c fare; 20 minutes from City Hall, New York; investigate this; private. P 237 Times Downtown.

WHY PAY RENT?
$500 DOWN, $30 MONTHLY.
Will buy a one-family brick house in Brooklyn, 30 minutes from City Hall; 7 rooms, hardwood finish, parquet floors, tiled vestibule and bath; electric lights; elegantly decorated; wide verandas; fine lawns; streets sewered and improved; on new Subway lines; 5-cent fare; the monthly payments cover taxes, interest, water, &c. Builder, P 215 Times Downtown.

THAT TWO-FAMILY HOUSE
IN BROOKLYN

I have a two-family house, containing 14 rooms, in a fine location on new subway line, which I can sell you as low as $300 down and balance same as rent; all modern improvements and all assessments paid; half hour out; 5c. fare; if you are looking for a house it will pay you to look into this. For particulars address Administrator, P 238 Times, Downtown.

MUST SELL TO SETTLE ESTATE.

ONLY $900 CASH, EASY TERMS.

Will buy a new seven-room brick house, semi-detached, with tile bath, parquet floors, electricity and gas; sewer and all assessments paid; select neighborhood; parked street; 5-cent car fare; 42 minutes to Park Row. E. I. R., 234 Times Downtown.

BAY RIDGE AND BATH BEACH SECTION.
Have a few beautiful new one-family brick houses left which I must sell at once; 7 rooms, parquet floors; tiled bath, vestibuled, electric lights, gas; elegantly decorated; near "L" and Subway; 5c fare; 35 minutes to City Hall, New York; only $200 down, balance same as rent. Address H. H., 242 Times Downtown.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Plot 70x200, excavated, not restricted, vicinity Tremont-Crotona Ave.; bargain. Owner. Tel. 1545 Stuyvesant.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—STEAM HEATED FLATS, COLD-WATER TENEMENTS, LOFT AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS TAKEN ON LEASE. CASH SECURITY. BEST REFERENCES GIVEN. STARR, 310 BROADWAY.

Flats and tenements wanted for cash buyers; reasonable. Joseph F. Feist, 403 West 124.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

26th St., near Lexington Av.—Two nice flat houses for a dwelling 44th to 50th Sts., Madison and 5th Aves.
Cyrille Carreau, Agent, 799 6th Av. (49th.)

Would exchange well-located 50-ft. building lot for one 25 ft. wide; will pay difference. Box 96, Times Uptown Office.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

FREE STEAMBOAT EXCURSION TO SEA BREEZE HEIGHTS, Tottenville, S. I.

Building lots, $325. Easy terms.

Every purchaser has the free use of a private bathing beach and large pier. Three blocks from the station. Forty-three trains per day. High ground; cement sidewalks; City of New York.

Remember, Staten Island is to have tunnels. Real Estate will boom. Whether you wish to purchase or not, write reserving tickets and take a 35-mile sail with us next Saturday.

W. C. REEVES & CO.,
124 East 23d St., New York City.
GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ELEGANT 9-ROOM HOUSE

Modern, all latest improvements, 2 blocks from shore, only 27 minutes from Penn. Sta., N. Y. C., on 2 full lots; 3 more lots can be acquired if desired; macadamized streets, cement walks, curbs, etc., and has electric lighting; sewered property; privilege of fine bathing beach, dock, anchorage, and high-class yacht club house; refined and select neighborhood and elegant surroundings; price $7,000; terms will be arranged to suit purchaser; title guaranteed. Address WATERFRONT, Box 23 Times.

JAMAICA Elegant corner plot, all city improvements, right at trolley and near new Subway depot, $100 cash buys it, balance in 6 years. Title guaranteed. Maps and tickets to inspect. Johnston, 1,343 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Splendid home site, with water front, privilege of boating and bathing; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; all modern improvements, including sewer; very easy terms. D. Brown, 319 East 149th St., corner 3d Av., Room 218.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

MOUNTAIN VIEW GROVE.

Own a bungalow site among the cedars; 10,000 square feet; lots $100; on the river; boating, bathing, fishing; 21 miles from New York; near depot; fare 15c.; about 40 trains per day. NORMAN J. SMITH, 35 Union Square, N. Y. C.

"THE LOGICAL WAY TO LIVE"

tells all about the home place of quality, simplicity, and neighborliness. A postal will bring it to you.
Geo. Cragmoor Assn., Mahwah, N. J.

HILLTOP BUNGALOW, $275.

Among the pines and cedars. 2 rooms, nice porch; cut-house; large plot; $10 down, $5 monthly; 45 trains; fare 15c. MOUNTAINSIDE, 62 Times Downtown.

At Cranford, corner, 9-room house; sewer; macadam road; every improvement; near station; commutation, 10 cents; fine surroundings; $6,500; easy terms. Shaheen, 364 Lincoln Av., Cranford, N. J.

Bargain.—New cottage, six rooms, all improvements; high, healthy, restricted; price $3,700, $300 cash; photo, particulars mailed. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

BUNGALOW COLONY TRACT, 6 acres, 700 FEET RIVER FRONT, in the Millington Hills; hour out; convenient to station; $2,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

At Grantwood, N. J.—Eight-room house, furnished or unfurnished, very reasonable. Carney, Grantwood, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Smith College, Northampton, Mass.—Popular corner house, furnished, near campus, for college students. Address D., 100 Glenwood Boulevard, Schenectady, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT
41ST ST., 100 FT. EAST OF MADISON AV. 20-ft. 4-story high stoop brownstone house; 4 baths; hardwood floors; electric light; near express Subway and Grand Central; suitable for doctor's residence or business.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
382 5th Av., near 44th St., and

... Let—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

The Wendolyn

Riverside Drive and 100th St.

A New 12 Story Fire and Sound Proof Structure.

Situated on the highest and most prominent corner on Riverside Drive.

Now Ready for Occupancy.

Leases Made from October 1.

This house was constructed with a purpose to study every modern convenience, every individual apartment being so arranged as to take the place of a high-class private house. The ROOMS are EXTRA LARGE, with an abundance of closet room, also large foyer.

8-9-10-11 Rooms, Three Baths Rents $2100 and Up Now Ready for Occupancy.

Jacob Axelrod, owner, on premises or

Slawson & Hobbs, Agents

162 West 72d St., near Broadway. Telephone, 7240—Columbus.

LIFE BUILDING

21 West 31st St.

Apartments to rent, unfurnished, 3 to 4 rooms and bath; rents $600 up.

W. HARVEY, Mgr., on Premises.

West Side.

Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

THE

ROXBURY

SOUTHEAST CORNER

Broadway and 122d St.

FIREPROOF.

A new, modern building, equipped with every convenience.

Newly decorated, parquet floors throughout; all large and light rooms.

5 and 6 Rooms and Bath, $600 to $900.

Representative on premises, or

WM. P. SHERIDAN, Riverside Drive & 127th St.

RIVIERA

Riverside Drive

156TH TO 157TH STREET

Largest 12 Story Fireproof Apartment House on the Drive

NOW COMPLETED

Switzer 5 to 10 Rooms

Rents $650 to $2,000

Every Room an Outside Room

Resident Management

TEL. 5400—AUDUBON.

SMITHSONIAN,

90 West 129th St.

First-class apartments, 6-7-8 rooms and bath; every improvement, including elevator service; low rents, $600 to $750; convenient location for both "L" and Subway. Apply on premises or

ROBERT LEVERS,

176 Lenox Ave., Cor. 129th St.

Hague Apartments

547 Riverside Drive

overlooking Hudson River, Palisades and Claremont.

High class Apartments, 6 or 7 rooms and bath.

Excellent location; convenient to subway express station; all night elevator; hall and 'phone service.

APARTMENTS, $900 to $1,500.

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82 WEST 123D ST.

Cosey, light apartment of one, two, and three rooms and bath; "telephone." Rents $180 to $480 per year, including steam heat, service, and light.

GUNSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

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9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, For $1,800 and $2,200 Per Year. ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

Two choice Apartments for rent in house of latest construction; all modern conveniences.

"The Queenston"

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DUFF & CONGER, AGENTS.

MADISON AVE., COR. 86TH ST. Telephone 1258 Lenox.

LA CASA BLANCA,

55 East 76th St.

Rents, $1,350 and $1,400.

Doctor's Apartments, $1,000.

All light rooms, white enameled woodwork, parquet floors. Telephone 1690—Lenox.

THE BLYTHEBOURNE,

428 Madison Av., Southeast Corner 50th St.

Beautiful corner apartment seven outside rooms; in perfect condition; $60 monthly; high-speed elevator and private telephone service day and night; electricity; all improvements. Apply to Superintendent.

2d AVENUE, 145

5 ROOMS AND BATH. ELEVATOR. HEAT. Rent $40-$47.50.

NELSON BROTHERS, (Inc.), 835 Broadway.

Lexington Av., corner 34th St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

ROOMS, BATH. SERVICE—$32 to $40.

Bronx.

Five elegantly finished rooms, large dining room and wardrobe. All modern improvements; residential section of the Bronx. Near public and Morris High schools. Small families desired.

960 TRINITY AVE., Near 163d St.

RENT $22 UP.

Apply on premises.

FREE TO OCTOBER 1ST.

One perfect exceptionally fine apartment, 7 spacious rooms, tiled bathroom, electric refrigerator (locks); all improvements; rent $42.50. 2 Franklin Avenue,

Bronx, 2 minutes' walk from elevated station, Burton Avenue exit.

COMPETENT WORKERS.

¶ The business world, in all lines of activity, demands competent, painstaking employes who are skilled in their various lines and take an interest in giving full measure of conscientious service in return for a fair wage and opportunity for advancement.

¶ There is a way to summon the better grade of intelligent worker. It is through an "Effective Help Wanted Advertisement" in The New York Times, fifty words for one dollar.

¶ Effective advertisements appeal to the thoughtful, painstaking workers who are ever on the lookout for advancement and good positions.

Lost

60c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Twenty shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company common stock, Certificate No. B31998, dated February 20, 1911, in name Mary A. Underwood. All persons are cautioned against negotiating or purchasing same. If found, notify Vernon C. Brown & Company, 80 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST—Pass book No. 30,857 American Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return to bank, No. 116 West 42d St. All persons are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate it.

LOST.—Pair of eyeglasses, lost at the West End Depot, Coney Island. Finder will kindly return to B. Rappaport, 15 West 24th St., or to 33d St. and beach, Coney Island.

LOST—Friday afternoon, Columbus Av. car, 59th St., or Paulist Fathers' Church, globular oxidized silver watch and chain. 81 Prospect Av., Flushing, L. I.

LOST—In ladies' room, at Pennsylvania Station, on Monday, July 17, black handbag, containing gold watch and money; reward. 66 West 55th St.

LOST—Amethyst ring, between Broadway and Cedar St. and Wall St. Subway station; reward offered if returned. N 273 Times Downtown.

LOST—Gold wire braided bracelet, on Saturday night, Coney Island; reward. Haag, 505 Pearl St.

LOST—On Cunard Line dock, Thursday night, July 27, small alligator bag; reward. W 138 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

30c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Sunday, Russian terrier, neighborhood West 158th St., name "Dan," owner's name, and license No. 7964 on collar. Return to Wheelock Mansion, 158th St. and Hudson River. Reward.

LOST—Boston terrier; answers name of Benny; very liberal reward for return. Cross, 123 Mount Hope Place, Bronx.

LOST—Spotted coach dog, answers name Jack; liberal reward. Lowry, 20 West 65th St.

Found

60c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND, July 29 and 30.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—Hudson Tubes. Apply 137 Christopher St.: Masonic charm, cabin list, apron, rosary, watch, can, necklace, books, 3 umbrellas.

FOUND—Sunday, on Fort Washington Av., opposite J. Hood Wright Place, a handbag. W 131 Times.

FOUND, July 31.—By POLICE. Inquire Property Clerk's Office, 300 Mulberry St.—Cash, watch and pin, sunshade, parasol, checkbook, key, suitcase containing Bible, cup and brush, ties, &c.

FOUND, July 31.—JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J.: Two umbrellas, two packages, three umbrellas, box candy, package papers, child's glove, hat, pair gloves, cuff button, five umbrellas, four packages, pair old gloves, pair rubbers.

FOUND, July 31.—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Safety razor, umbrella, purse, ring, book, suit case, coat.

FOUND, July 31.—Long Island R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Three valises, banjo, package.

FOUND, July 31.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Two grips, seven packages, eight umbrellas.

FOUND, July 31—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Two packages, watch and chain, storm coat, handbag, one bundle.

FOUND, July 31.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION.—Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Grip, tooth brush and paste, two shaving outfits, hat, derby hat, penknife, scarfpin, glove, ticket case, ring, locket, penknife, coat hanger, cup and spoon, book, bathing suit, tennis racquet, two umbrellas, sweater, handbag.

FOUND, July 31.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Seven umbrellas, lady's hat, bathing suit, two coats, package, three dress suit cases, glove, package, overalls, memorandum book, rain coat, package containing card case, pair gloves, two umbrellas, sweaters, package collars, club, rain coat, insurance book.

Business Opportunities

30c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Over $500,000,000 per year will soon be produced from the wheat fields of Western Canada, the last remaining undeveloped region on the continent, the Last Empire of Great Opportunities. You can share in the new wealth, get an interest in the natural resources of the Last and Greatest West, by our "Participating Unit Plan," upon the payment of only $10 per month for 10 months. Risk eliminated by Special Non-Forfeit of Payment clause, which transforms what has heretofore been speculation into safe and conservative investment. $400,000,000 of new capital being invested and 375,000 new settlers arriving in Western Canada this year. Its resources will quickly be in the hands of private individuals. If you should be one of those individuals write at once for full information. Canadian City and Town Properties, Ltd., Capital $1,000,000, 648 Stobart Blk., Winnipeg, Canada.

Wanted—Competent well-appearing party to make small investment in staple machinery and machinery specialties business and take position as territory organiser and manager. Traveler, W 265 Times Downtown.

$30,000 loan wanted to complete and operate a large brick plant at Granton, N. J. Address H. H. Walsh, 512 Traphagen St., West Hoboken, N. J.

College man, four years' experience, highest references, $2000 to invest, seeks connection with responsible firm. W 187 Times.

Honest, industrious partner desired for billiard and pool business; little money. N 269 Times Downtown.

Will buy an interest in proprietary drug business if goods have merit. E 41 Times.

Candy, cigar, stationery store for sale cheap. 235 East 124th St.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus

30c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Domestic.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers, BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co. (Agency) STENOGRAPHERS. 50 Pine St. Tel. 3426 John.

BOND, $1,000.—Old Dominion Agency, 88 West 134th.—Guarantee A1 colored help. 1119—Harlem.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress, Irish; excellent references; city or country; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224—Plaza.

COOK.—By North of Ireland Protestant young woman; thoroughly competent; excellent references; city or country. Mrs. Cooper's Agency, 657 6th Av.

COMPETENT help of all trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 22 W. 50th. 'Phone 1535—Riverside.

COUPLES, cooks, general workers, waitresses, colored; city, country. Instant Relief Agency. Phone 7283 Morningside.

HELP.—Select colored help furnished. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. 'Phone Harlem 6370.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places; small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 314 West 50th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

NURSE, Swedish, for 4-year-old child, city or country; good references. Wilson's Agency, 141 E. 57th St. Telephone 2224—Plaza.

Country Board

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.50 a line 7 consecutive times.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson.—Summer and Winter accommodations of the very best, for a few guests; convenient to riding, bathing, tennis grounds and music evening; suites with private bath; accessible to Subway and New York Central; reasonable rates. Address Mary E. Huntington. Telephone 360 Kingsbridge.

Long Island.

BENSONHURST, 146 Bay 34th St.—A large front rooms, first-class board, suitable for four, with small private family; 2 blocks from seashore; ½ block from station; $9 each weekly; get off Bay 35th St.

Elderly ladies or semi-invalids can find care and rest; trained nurses in attendance; modern improvements. Ourville, Box 72, Amityville, L. I.

Fairview, Sea Cliff, L. I.—Beautiful home overlooking Sound; boating, bathing, fishing; tennis; references.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL, Sea Cliff, L. I.; first-class service; bathing and fishing.

New York State.

"ELLISWOOD."—Board on Ulster County fruit farm, $7. White, 309 West 46th St. 24—Bryant.

MOUNTAIN VIEW COTTAGES, on shore beautiful Fourth Lake, ADIRONDACKS; rates, $10 to $18 per week. For booklet address C. D. Petrie, Old Forge, N. Y.

Country Board Wanted

30c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Business woman would like board at Sea Gate; terms reasonable; references. N 268 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ADDRESSERS.—Good, plain writers; must be experienced; piece work. Apply 326-330 Hudson St., Second Floor.

BOOKKEEPER, with experience; good chance for advancement. Apply 78 Beach St.

WHITE GIRL, general housework; three in family; $5 weekly; bring references. Dr. Bolduan, 601 West 135th St.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

A COLLEGE MAN'S OPPORTUNITY.—One of America's largest publishers has an opening on its advertising staff for a young college man, who has decided to make advertising his profession; the man who fills this position must possess originality and creative ability; he must be full of life and enthusiasm; he must be able to meet big men in a manner which pleases; he must be an unusual man; make your answer to this show your ability to qualify. Opportunity, T 108 Times.

Builders' estimator for steady position; must be expert on carpentry and masonry and competent to properly tabulate subs; state age, experience, reference and salary. W 140 Times.

COLLEGE STUDENTS can earn considerable money in spare time during vacation by introducing Brooklyn lots to friends; on very easy payments; new subways will largely enhance Brooklyn values; no experience necessary. Apply 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., Henry Smith, 155 West 125th.

COLLEGE GRADUATE can secure situation offering opportunity for rapid advancement. N 272 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED men's neckwear salesman wanted by leading New York house, Southern territory, Middle West, Pacific Coast, and Eastern territory open. W 138 Times.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Well-known White Underskirt specialists require salesmen with established trade for all territories, commission basis. N 94 Times.

SALESMEN FOR HOSIERY AND GLOVES, NEW YORK CITY, BROOKLYN, AND NEAR-BY NEW JERSEY TOWNS; MUST KNOW THE TRADE IN THAT TERRITORY. H. G., 185 TIMES.

SALESMEN for New York and Pennsylvania, also Middle West, old established cloak and suit house; only those showing good records need apply. W 70 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman with established trade for city wanted for well-made line in skirts. Solomon Weits, 28 W. 15th St.

SALESMAN for popular priced line of ladies' and misses' coats for city and vicinity. Joseph Julie, 55 East 11th St.

Salesman for cloak house; salary and commission; for Pennsylvania and New York. W 189 Times.

STENOGRAPHER (male) to travel with executive of large corporation; must be first class, of good appearance, and a neat penman. Apply in own handwriting to N 274 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A young man as private secretary for Sept. 1; stenographer and typewriter; good accountant; some knowledge of agriculture desirable; highest references as to character and qualifications required. W 48 Times.

WANTED—Collector and salesman, with experience selling working classes preferred; steady position; salary $18 and commission. Room 812, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Cashier and bookkeeper; must be thoroughly experienced; permanent position; references and bond required. W 132 Times.

WANTED—A LICENSED ENGINEER. W 130 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, alert and hustling, as advertising and circulation manager of a well-known financial weekly.

Must be successful solicitor and familiar with field of finance.

State age and experience in full. W 79 Times.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus

60c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS.

Commencing August 15th, 1911,

WE WILL PROVIDE IN OUR BUILDING AT 56 AND 58 COOPER SQUARE, (CORNER 7TH STREET AND 4TH AVE.), ONE ENTIRE FLOOR WHERE SKILLED WORKMEN OF ALL KINDS CAN CONGREGATE MORNINGS FOR THE PURPOSE OF BEING INTERVIEWED BY PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYERS. WE WILL ALSO PROVIDE ON ANOTHER FLOOR SPACE FOR UNSKILLED WORKMEN.

EMPLOYERS ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO SEND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS WHENEVER IT IS POSSIBLE TO DO SO IN PLACE OF TELEPHONING, SO AS TO PERSONALLY SELECT THE MEN NEEDED. THIS METHOD OF BRINGING EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE TOGETHER WILL NOT ONLY DO AWAY WITH THE BOTHER OF ADVERTISING, BUT WILL BE OF BENEFIT TO THE WORKING MEN AND ADVANTAGEOUS TO EMPLOYERS. AS IT IS NOW, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE WORKING MAN TO CALL IN RESPONSE TO THE MANY ADVERTISEMENTS FOR HELP IN HIS LINE APPEARING IN THE DAILY PAPERS, AT THE PLACES HE IS ABLE TO CALL, HE FREQUENTLY IS NOT ACCEPTED FOR ONE REASON OR ANOTHER, AND BY THE TIME HE ARRIVES AT OTHER PLACES HE IS TOO LATE. THIS CAUSES HIM TO BE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT DAYS AT A TIME, AND EMPLOYERS FREQUENTLY HAVE TO REPEAT THEIR ADVERTISEMENTS BEFORE THEY SECURE THE SUITABLE MEN, SO IT CAN READILY BE SEEN THAT BY HAVING ONE PLACE WHERE EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES CAN MEET, IT WILL SAVE BOTH NOT ONLY TIME AND MONEY, BUT A GREAT DEAL OF TROUBLE.

EVERY MAN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT MAY HAVE THE BENEFIT OF OUR SERVICES FREE OF CHARGE UNTIL HE ACTUALLY SECURES EMPLOYMENT THROUGH US, WHEN A SMALL FEE WILL BE CHARGED.

NO MEN WILL BE FURNISHED WHERE THERE IS A STRIKE.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE (Agency)

NEW YORK CITY.

Established 1909.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Otto T. Bannard, President. Jacob H. Schiff
John R. MacArthur, Vice Pres. Robert W. DeForest
Paul M. Warburg, Treasurer. George Blumenthal
V. Everit Macy, Secretary. Charles L. Hine.
Eugene H. Outerbridge
Edward W. Carpenter, Manager.

Office man, purchasing department, automobiles, $30; bookkeeper, neat, good place, $18; foreman, wireman, South, $25 and expenses; entry clerk, $12; stock clerk, $12 start; stenographers, (4,) male and female, $9-$15; young man, neat, offices, typewriting, $6-$7; also several other clerical positions open. Employers' References Service Agency, 144 West 23d St.

Domestic.

A. A. Eddington, 320-322 5th Av. Telephone 4337 Madison Square. Agency for superior domestic help. Employers kindly furnished at short notice.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

A BRIGHT, energetic young man, college education, desires a position with an established firm; several years' business experience; references. W 134 Times.

ACCOUNTANT (degree) desires additional work, any room, any time. P. O. Box 235 Mad. Sq.

ACTIVE, competent, reliable bookkeeper wants engagement of clerical or executive nature, preferably with newspaper or job printing office; thorough clerical knowledge of both branches; moderate salary in keeping with service. W 39 Times.

A GOOD SALESMAN wants new contract with a first-class house. Answer G. A., P. O. Box 146 Woodbridge, N. J.

ALBANY LAW SCHOOL GRADUATE, (26,) married, desires position with advancement; large corporation preferred; best references. M. L., 853 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Seven years' experience, two years' shop; three years last employer; best personal reference. Stevens, 300 West 48th St., care of Krouse.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man desires position with private family; competent do own repairing; can furnish references. Chas. Senfert, 409 East 85th St.

CORRESPONDENT.

CAPABLE CORRESPONDENT, 32, DESIRES TO MAKE CHANGE. With reasonable opportunity would begin at $22 a week. Correspondent, N 271 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical draughtsman desires position; ten years' practical experience in machine shop; can furnish good references. Ogden, 2,045 Washington Av., Bronx.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, (19;) bill clerk; typewriter; $8. Arthur Levine, 208 East 106th St.

PROGRESSIVE young man, 24, eight years' thorough office experience, now in charge of the purchasing, cost, and bookkeeping departments, will consider change. Endeavor, Box N 269 Times Downtown.

RETIRED European army officer of excellent standing and wide experience desires confidential mission to or position in Central or South America; good linguist; 36 years. W 90 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK or office man; experienced; four years last employers. Edward, W 138 Times.

TRAINED YOUNG MAN, 26, BROAD EXPERIENCE, EDUCATED, REFINED, DESIRES POSITION, EXECUTIVE CAPACITY; $30. ABILITY, 3 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) neat, intelligent, high school education, understands bookkeeping and typewriting, reads and writes German; best references. J. L., 1,478 Bryant Av., Bronx.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

57TH AV., 47.—Cool rooms; private baths; with or without board; transients.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; private bath; table guests; exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first-class; references.

58TH ST., 306 WEST.—Large, cool, scrupulously clean rooms; hot water supply; home cooking; references.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, private bath, marble shower; Summer rates; electric light; private residence; near Park; attentive service.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior table; Summer rates; telephone; references.

72D, 172 WEST.—Single, double, with or without bath; Summer rates; exceptional table; visitors accommodated.

76TH ST., 128 WEST, 'Phone 1,886 Columbus.—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; transient guests accommodated; moderate.

76TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; convenient to all cars; transients; home cooking; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Sixteenth year; Summer rates; rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, parlor dining; excellent table; table guests; board; rooms: Southerners and Westerners desired; transients accommodated; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining, table board; references required.

76TH ST., 105 WEST.—Rooms; board; table guests; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Double and single rooms, with excellent board; convenient to Subway; references.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; parlor dining room; transients accommodated; telephone.

80TH ST., 149 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private residence; all conveniences; references; telephone 7514—Schuyler.

50-52 WEST 82D.

Newly furnished; electric light; private baths; telephone.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Elegant rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine; table guests and transients accommodated.

84TH ST., 55 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, homelike rooms; parlor, dining room; table guests; American family.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; near Park; convenient Subway, elevated; telephone; references.

93D ST., 132 WEST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; also single room; good board; references.

102D, 248 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptional large front room, southern exposure; lavatory; also single room; spacious halls; excellent table; refinement; Summer rates.

104TH ST., 29 WEST, "L."—Large, comfortable rooms; superior table; telephone; refined surroundings; table guests.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking daintily served; Summer rates.

137TH ST., 602 WEST.—Broadway Subway; near Riverside; high-class accommodations; German cooking; private. Klein.

149TH ST., 540 TO 546 WEST.—Broadway Subway, famous Riverside Drive, Hudson River near by; The Audubon, bright rooms, delicious meals, best accommodations; low rates; large porch; open air dining; transients, table boarders accommodated. Telephone 2757—Audubon.

180TH ST., 521 WEST.—Accommodations with refined private family; large and small rooms; excellent board.

187TH ST., (Subway, Washington Heights.)—Pleasant room, overlooking Hudson; home cooking; telephone 208 Audubon.

LADY having elegantly furnished private house will board refined married couple or two gentlemen; excellent table; refined; reasonable. Telephone 488 Columbus.

LA PORTE HOTEL, (117th St. and Amsterdam Av.)—First-class apartment hotel; elegant rooms, single, en suite; newly decorated; terms moderate; highest elevation in Manhattan; home cooking.

East Side.

157TH ST., 210 EAST. (Opposite Stuyvesant Park.)—Handsome back parlor, private bath; single and double rooms; telephone; table guests.

157TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view Stuyvesant Park; transients accommodated; references; telephone; board optional.

MADISON AV., 539, (70th St.)—Rooms or board; Summer prices; breakfast in rooms; references.

Brooklyn.

8 MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS.

Water views, most accessible locality Greater New York; 30 minutes' five minutes' walk to ferry connects ferry; desirable cool apartments, rooms, furnished, unfurnished; neighborhood houses exclusive; table phones; produces New York markets; $20, $25 weekly, $90—Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 16, (Near Borough Hall Subway Station.)—Delightfully cool rooms; excellent table; moderate rates. Phone 1021 Main.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 35, (9th.)—Refined surroundings; beautiful large, small rooms; running water; bath; breakfast.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite or single; delightfully cool; electric lights; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large cool room, private bath; second floor; telephone; visitors accommodated.

12TH ST., 113 WEST.—Cool, clean rooms; for particular people; private house; porcelain bath; references.

12TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large room; running water; telephone.

21ST ST., 210 WEST.—Neat, sunny square room, elevator apartment; all conveniences; telephone; references. Jamieson.

37TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern conveniences; Southerners accommodated; references.

38TH ST., 38 WEST.—Unusually handsome rooms, single and double; Summer rates; visitors accommodated; references.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Rooms in a refined Southern home for persons with reliable references.

46TH ST., 48 WEST.—Large, small, cool, attractive room; private bath, running water; reference; telephone.

52D, 238 WEST.—Large, newly furnished room, bath; breakfast; suitable for two gentlemen; $7.

52D ST., 248 WEST. (Broadway.)—Desirable rooms, large and single; all conveniences; transients or permanent.

52D ST., 344 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private bath; all conveniences; breakfast; telephone; references.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable, cool rooms; private baths; electric lights; board optional; transients.

72D ST., 58 WEST.—Beautiful, cool, nicely furnished rooms; elevator apartment; conveniences; homelike; reasonable. Mrs. Rohter, 'Phone 196 Columbus.

72D, 134 WEST.—Suite, two rooms, private bath; medium and single; telephone; Summer rates.

73D, 166 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, baths; Subway express; Summer prices.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms in refined neighborhood; telephone; references; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Second floor suite, bath; other rooms; also physician's office; electricity, telephone.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large and small rooms; also suite, suitable doctor; first-class; cool, airy; every convenience; telephone; Summer rates.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Entire second floor, with private bath; also small room; private family.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Entire second floor, with private bath; also small room; private family.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and single rooms; dressing rooms, bath adjoining; breezy.

160 WEST 78TH ST.

NEWLY FURNISHED, ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; two or one; reasonable; gentleman preferred.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—Lady owning a beautiful furnished house will rent double and single rooms, with excellent board; moderate prices; refined people can secure excellent accommodations. Call: Telephone 10185 Schuyler.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Small, light room, newly furnished; bath adjoining; private family.

81D, 126 WEST.—Suite two rooms, private bath; large front room, private bath; telephone.

82D, 130 WEST.—Medium room, with dressing room and bath adjoining; moderate; references.

82D ST., 327 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Large, light, airy front basement room; light business, living. Campbell.

84TH ST., 117 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with bath.

85TH, 166 WEST.—Delightful rooms; every convenience; ideal location; near Subway and "L"; references.

85TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished front room; running water; private house.

95TH ST., 151 WEST.—Rooms, newly furnished, in private house; references required.

98TH, 159 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; business people; bath; running water; private house; Subway.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Residence near Riverside Drive; handsomely furnished room; large accommodations; all conveniences; reasonable; phone.

102D ST., 210 West.—Delightfully cool parlor suite; separate entrance; modern; excellent transportation; reasonable. Clarke.

105TH ST., 80 WEST.—Large front room; running water; Summer rates; private house; Subway, elevated.

107TH ST., 210 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; ample closets; elevator apartment; Southern family. White.

108TH ST., 101 WEST.—Light room for lady or gentleman; elevator. Apt. 64.

112TH ST., 605 WEST.—Large, cool, light front small room; southern exposure; immediate occupancy. Moody.

115TH ST., 408 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Cool, airy, newly furnished rooms, single or en suite; modern conveniences; private family; reasonable. Cleveland.

118TH ST., 421 WEST.—Private family; two rooms, $3.50-$3; business gentlemen preferred; call evenings.

414 WEST 118TH ST.

Near Columbia. Large and small rooms. Smith.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Cool corner rooms; modern; telephone; Summer rates; $3-$5. Hungerford.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally cool front rooms; kitchen, elevator; references. Apartment 21.

123D ST., 526 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, connecting; running water; $2 and $3. Shannon.

125D, 525 WEST.—Furnished single, double rooms; kitchen, bath; janitor.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Large, immaculately clean room; telephone, elevator; $4.50; references; afternoons, evenings. Slade.

127TH ST. and Claremont, (192,) Near Riverside, Apt. 18.—Attractive, bright, clean room; Subway; moderate.

CONGENIAL gentleman wanted share parlor facing park; lavatory, two beds; reference. Brown, 52 Morningside Av.

PRIVATE FAMILY, having house, West 97th St., near Central Park, will rent handsomely furnished suite; private bath; telephone; every convenience; reasonable to those giving exceptional references. W 112 Times.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 863, Corner 127th.—Beautifully furnished four, five, six rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; special low price for Aug., Sept., $8 to $15 weekly, worth $15-$25.

REGULAR PHYSICIAN, general practitioner, with established customers, having handsomely furnished house, neighborhood Central Park, well equipped office, excellent service, will rent office hours to specialist. W 119 Times.

East Side.

18TH ST., 113 EAST.—Subway, near Irving Place; small room; running water; private house; references.

21ST ST., 129 EAST.—Furnished rooms, without board; all conveniences; running water; overlooking park.

22D ST., 46 EAST.—Pleasant rooms in refined house; $3 to $7 week; references.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Large, single room for gentleman; also two connecting rooms, suitable for gentlemen or man and wife. Telephone 5209—Madison.

42D ST., 12 EAST, (OPPOSITE HOTEL MANHATTAN.)—SMALL ROOMS.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square room; running water; single room; references.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with baths; Summer rates; gentlemen; references.

85TH ST., 106 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; large, small; $3 up; all improvements; telephone.

85TH ST., 24 EAST.—Large and small, finely furnished rooms; Summer rates.

90TH ST., 134 EAST.—Parlor, with alcove; running water; other large rooms; newly furnished.

92D ST., 20 EAST.—One-two rooms, bath, furnished; electric light; corner Madison Av.

[illegible]STH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates.

93D ST., 120 EAST.—Two handsome rooms, en suite or separate; bath; Christian family; private residence; no other roomers; piano; breakfast optional.

[illegible] IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms, private bath; $2.50 up.

Real Estate For Sale or To Let

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Brooklyn.

WHY PAY RENT?

$200 DOWN, $30 MONTHLY.

Will buy a one-family brick house in Brooklyn, 30 minutes from City Hall; 7 rooms, hardwood finish, parquet floors, tiled vestibule and bath; electric lights; elegantly decorated; wide verandas; fine lawns; streets paved and improved; on new Subway line; 5-cent fare; the monthly payments cover taxes, interest, water, &c. Builder, P 215 Times Downtown.

BAY RIDGE AND BATH BEACH SECTION.—Have a few beautiful new one-family brick houses left which I must sell at once; 7 rooms, parquet floors; tiled bath, vestibuled, electric lights, gas; elegantly decorated; near "L" and Subway; 25 to 35 minutes to City Hall, New York; only $200 down, balance same as rent. Address H. H., 243 Time Downtown.

Queens.

Splendid home site, with water front, privilege of boating and bathing; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; all modern improvements, including sewer; very easy terms. D. Brown, 319 East 149th St., corner 3d Av., Room 213.

Long Island.

SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE in good condition, $5,900; 2 lots adjoining, $700; 25 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av. Will sell on easy monthly payments. Only 5 blocks from station and 1 block from trolley. Good schools and plenty of work for mechanics in the neighborhood. Owner, Box N 266 Times Downtown.

Huntington.—Small bungalows with plot 100x100; high, airy, fertile land; price $800 and up; write for tickets to see them. Beck, 1,361 Broadway, Brooklyn.

White stucco mansion, village Hempstead, near station, trolley, schools; must sell; $6,500; price was $8,000; easy terms; 10 rooms. Updyke, Hempstead.

At Linden Shores.—Two lots, boat and landing; $290; terms arranged. Boat, W 87 Times.

New Jersey.

At Cranford, corner, 9-room house; sewer; macadam road, every improvement; near station; commutation, 10 cents; fine surroundings; $5,000; easy terms. Shaheen, 304 Lincoln Av., Cranford, N. J.

Bargain.—New cottage, six rooms, all improvements; high, healthy, restricted; price $3,100, $900 cash; photo, particulars mailed. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

At Grantwood, N. J.—Eight-room house, furnished or unfurnished, very reasonable. Carney, Grantwood, N. J.

New England.

Smith College, Northampton, Mass.—Popular corner house, furnished, near campus, for college students. Address D., 100 Glenwood Boulevard, Schenectady, N. Y.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

30c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Two large rooms and bath, newly furnished; private halls; hotel service; modern improvements; terms low. Jensen's Hotel, 430 Columbus Av.

Most elegant rooms in city, $25-$60 monthly; private bath, meals. 12 West 60th.

Furnished Apartments Wanted

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Wanted—Furnished apartment of eight rooms. Address Mrs. Campbell, 310 West 35d St.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

Single apartments, seven large rooms, bath; showers, improvements; opposite Park; $40. 405 West 123d St.

East Side.

Ideal apartments, 2 and 4 rooms and bath. Ring janitor's bell, 12 East 30th St.

Board Wanted

*15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line

COUNTRY IS EAGER TO HEAR OF WILSON

Headquarters of His Boom Here Busies Itself Sending Literature Broadcast.

SENTIMENT IS NON-PARTISAN

Progressive Republicans Seem Willing to Boost It—Straw Votes Show He Is More Popular Than Harmon.

The headquarters of the Presidential boom of Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, at 42 Broadway, while not a beehive of activity at present, reflect a hopeful effort on the part of the Governor's friends. The man in charge, William F. McCombs, a lawyer, was willing yesterday to tell of the progress of the boom.

"We are confining ourselves almost entirely," said Mr. McCombs to a TIMES reporter, "to sending out literature relating to the activities of Woodrow Wilson since he became Governor of New Jersey. We are sending to all parts of the country editorial comments on these activities, biographical data on the Governor, and extracts from the public speeches he has made."

So far, he said, literature had been sent out largely in response to requests, and little or nothing had been done to win over new recruits to the Wilson cause.

"Have you done anything to enlist the interest in your campaign of the political leaders throughout the country, who, in all probability, will have the final say in the selection of delegates to the National Convention?" asked THE TIMES reporter.

"So far our main effort has been focused on scattering information regarding Gov. Wilson," was the reply. "We feel that the people are entitled to this information. If Gov. Wilson is not a man who can stand on his own bottom, he ought not to be nominated. Of course, we are not overlooking the fact that the good-will of those who manipulate the political machinery through which Presidents are made is an important consideration. But we believe that the time has come when the political leaders will respond to a widespread public sentiment, and such a sentiment for Gov. Wilson exists throughout the country to-day."

Mr. McCombs said that the Wilson movement at the present time was nonpartisan and that the Wilson sentiment, as his experience showed it to exist, zigzagged across party lines. Gov. Wilson was particularly strong among progressive Republicans throughout the Middle West, he said, and he cited the case of a progressive Republican Congressman from California, who had promised to take the stump for Gov. Wilson as the Democratic nominee for President.

"The Pottsville Republican made a poll recently," said Mr. McCombs, "and the result showed that in the strongly Republican county of Pennsylvania where that paper is published Wilson got 1,800 votes, where Gov. Harmon of Ohio got only 1. In other sections of the country dominated by progressive Republicans Gov. Wilson in polls taken has received two votes for every vote cast for Gov. Harmon. That ought to show the immense popularity of the man and the extent to which he has kindled the curiosity and enthusiasm of the American people."

Mr. McCombs said that his work for Gov. Wilson had grown out of an acquaintance of seventeen years and his belief in the strength, wisdom, and executive ability of the Governor.

"The movement," he said, "is being supported by voluntary contributions, and most of these have been small. No, there are no representatives of what you might call 'the interests' behind this, as far as I know. I do not see any reason, though, why conservative men of large affairs, to whom stability of financial conditions means much, should not get interested. It should have dawned upon them by this time that what they want in the White House is not a man who gets there with a tag on—a man of the interests or a man known as an extreme radical. What they want is a man who can sit down and reason with the interests and reason with the people before he decides. Gov. Wilson is such a man, and to that quality he adds indomitable courage. He is, as he has described himself very aptly, 'a conservative with a move on.'"

Mr. McCombs said that while he knew there were Woodrow Wilson booms both in Newark and Trenton, N. J., as well as in Denver, Col., and in California, and while he was in communication with them all and ready to assist them in any way he could, they were in no way allied with the 42 Broadway movement.

"This movement at the present time is as non-partisan and as non-political as any movement that has for its purpose the enlisting of popular interest in a man who his friends believe ought to become President possibly could be," said Mr. McCombs. "But we hope that some time it will become a movement strictly within the Democratic Party."

HENRY CLEWS III. HOME.

Back from School in France, but Will Be Good American, Says Grandfather.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the steamship Savoie were Henry Clews, Jr., and his son, Henry Clews, 3d. The latter has been at school in France. Mr. Clews was met at the pier by his father and mother.

"The time is coming," said Henry Clews, Sr., "when Americans will appreciate their beautiful country and not rush to Europe to be fleeced by cringing waiters. My little grandson is receiving his early education in France, but he will soon begin in his own land, and will, I hope, make a sound American citizen."

Henry Clews, 3d, had no time to listen to the hopes of his grandfather. He was busy guarding "Mrs. Gray," the family parrot, who speaks excellent French.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Col. C. B. Baker, Deputy Quartermaster General, assigned to the command of Field Supply Depot No. 1.

First Lieut. H. H. Van Kirk, Medical Reserve Corps, to this city Oct. 2 Army Medical School as a student.

First Lieut. W. J. McCaughey, Ordnance, will visit during August and September the works of the Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Company, Worcester, Mass., for inspection of material.

Capt. C. W. Waller, Ordnance, will visit the following posts in California for inspection of armament: Fort Baker, Fort Barry, Fort McDowell, Fort Winfield Scott, and Fort Miley.

First Lieut. E. N. Bowman, Fourth Infantry, after return of First Lieut. S. C. Mcgill, Signal Corps, to Company E, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty, thence to proper station.

Capt. J. M. Falot, Ordnance, to Rock Island Arsenal, D. C. treatment.

First Lieut. D. Olmstead, Signal Corps, to Pittsburg, Penn., inspection of material.

The Navy.

Capt. H. A. Field, commissioned a Captain on Navy from July 1.

Commander E. E. Hough commissioned Commander in navy from May 19.

Lieut. Commander C. Davis commissioned a Commander in navy from Jan. 3.

Lieut. Commander N. Bilmer, Lieut. Commander A. Bronson, Jr., Lieut. (junior) C. M. Cooke, Jr., Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lieut. Commander W. G. Roper commissioned Commander in navy from Jan. 14.

Ensign [illegible] commissioned Lieutenant (junior) from Jan. 31.

Ensigns R. Royal and W. B. Decker commissioned Lieutenants in navy from July 1.

Commissioning of Naval Vessels.

The Receiving ship at Hampton Roads; Potomac, at navy yard, Pensacola; at navy yard, New York; Ajax, at Bradford, Maine; Alert, at Provincetown; Dale, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Wasp, at Hopkins, Fort Hancock; Perry, at Newport; Chester, at Boston; Hampton Roads for Cape Henry; Hist for Boston; Paducah for Portland, Me.; Penn. for Cape Henry; Dolphin, at Cape Hatteras; Salem, at Boston; Yorktown, at Charleston; Concord, at Cape Hatteras; Marietta, at Cape Hatteras; Callao, at Cape Hatteras; Castine, at Cape Hatteras; Sacramento, at Cape Hatteras; Nashville, at Cape Hatteras; Tacoma, at Cape Hatteras; Chattanooga, at Cape Hatteras; Galveston, at Cape Hatteras; Cleveland, at Cape Hatteras; Denver, at Cape Hatteras; Des Moines, at Cape Hatteras; Tampa, at Cape Hatteras; Chicago, at Cape Hatteras; Birmingham, at Cape Hatteras; Memphis, at Cape Hatteras; Albany, at Cape Hatteras; Charleston, at Cape Hatteras; Milwaukee, at Cape Hatteras; Huntington, at Cape Hatteras; Cincinnati, at Cape Hatteras; Raleigh, at Cape Hatteras; Detroit, at Cape Hatteras; Machias, at Cape Hatteras; Petrel, at Cape Hatteras; Isabel, at Cape Hatteras; Eagle, at Cape Hatteras; Vicksburg, at Cape Hatteras; Davis, at Cape Hatteras; Fanning, at Cape Hatteras; Nahant, at Cape Hatteras; Essex, at Cape Hatteras; Sterling, at Cape Hatteras; Yankton, at Cape Hatteras; Ericsson, at Cape Hatteras; Aroostook, at Cape Hatteras; Mayflower, at Cape Hatteras; Dixie, at Cape Hatteras; Prairie, at Cape Hatteras; Panther, at Cape Hatteras; Supply, at Cape Hatteras; Culgoa, at Cape Hatteras; Hannibal, at Cape Hatteras; Celtic, at Cape Hatteras; Panay, at Cape Hatteras; Hancock, at Cape Hatteras; Buffalo, at Cape Hatteras; Patterson, at Cape Hatteras; Whipple, at Cape Hatteras; Abarenda, at Cape Hatteras; Wilmington, at Cape Hatteras; Hull, at Cape Hatteras; Wadsworth, at Cape Hatteras; Stockton, at Cape Hatteras; Flusser, at Cape Hatteras; Drayton, at Cape Hatteras; Sampson, at Cape Hatteras; Terry, at Cape Hatteras; Trippe, at Cape Hatteras; Lawrence, at Cape Hatteras; Perkins, at Cape Hatteras; Chauncey, at Cape Hatteras; Decatur, at Cape Hatteras; Hopkins, at Cape Hatteras; Reid, at Cape Hatteras; Smith, at Cape Hatteras; Talbot, at Cape Hatteras; Paul Jones, at Cape Hatteras; Preble, at Cape Hatteras; Whipple, at Cape Hatteras; Worden, at Cape Hatteras; Rodgers, at Cape Hatteras; Hopkins, at Cape Hatteras; Terry, at Cape Hatteras; Trippe, at Cape Hatteras; Lawrence, at Cape Hatteras; Perkins, at Cape Hatteras; Chauncey, at Cape Hatteras; Decatur